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Morning Oregonian.

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INAUGURATION DAY.

The Quadrennial Event to be Celebrated to-day.

Imposing Military Display.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

Other Interesting Washington News.

Preparations for Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The inauguration ceremonies on Monday will be very large. Two light batteries from Fortress Monroe will arrive Sunday evening. The marines and sailors at the navy yard and possibly the naval cadets from Annapolis will take part in the procession, with all the military in the District, as well as the militia organizations of the city. The Hartranft and Crescent Clubs of Philadelphia will be in line; also the Turn Verein of this city. Two regiments from Pennsylvania are expected. The torchlight procession promises to be a magnificent affair. There will be over 10,000 men in line. Decorating Pennsylvania avenue began this morning. A pyramid will be erected at each corner, sixteen in all; besides there will be arches, banners and bunting.

The inaugural procession will be composed of four divisions, and will move at 10 o'clock in the following order: Chief Marshal Major General William D. Whipple, [illegible] and aides to chief marshal. First division—Capt. Ramsey's light battery, four guns and four caissons and twelve companies of artillery, acting as infantry, all under command of Brevet Major General W. H. French; second division—U. S. marine corps, eight companies under command of Lieutenant [illegible] Haywood; third division—Colonel [illegible] J. Fleming commanding, and aides, Washington Light Infantry, corps State fencibles and Weccoco Legion of Philadelphia, Washington Light Guards, Washington artillery, first battalion district militia (colored) and three companies of Columbus, Ohio, cadets. Following these will come the President and Vice President elect, commissioners of the District and other distinguished persons. [illegible] mounted guard, organized as escort to the President-elect, will follow. The fourth division will consist of various civic organizations.

President Hayes will take the oath of office at noon to-morrow, in the Executive Mansion, which will be administered by Chief Justice Waite.

Movements of the President.

President Grant and son, U. S. Grant, Jr., called on President-elect Hayes to-day, and upon returning to the executive mansion the President gave audience to many callers. The President will be at the capitol to-night [illegible], as is the custom at the close of the session. To-day he signed several bills removing political disabilities. It is said the President-elect will not take the oath of office [illegible].

State Dinner.

The President and Mrs. Grant gave a state dinner this evening in honor of the President elect and Mrs. Hayes. The following were present: President-elect and Mrs. Hayes, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Secretary [illegible], Secretary Morrill was too ill to attend, the Secretary of War and Miss Cameron, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Robeson, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Chandler, Attorney General and Mrs. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, the Vice President-elect, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Mrs. [illegible], Senator Sharon, Senator Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Creswell, Chief Justice and Mrs. Waite, General and Mrs. Mitchell, Col. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, U. S. Grant, Jr., and Mr. Webb C. Hayes, son of the President-elect.

Redemption of 5-20's.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the 41st call for redemption of 5-20 bonds of May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are coupons and $3,000,000 registered bonds. Principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 3d of June next, and interest will cease on that day.

Released from the Crypt.

The Louisiana returning board has been released from custody.

Sherman as Secretary of the Treasury.

Friends of Senator Sherman state positively that he has been offered and will accept the position as Secretary of the Treasury.

Civil Service Reform.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The *Herald* hopes Hayes will stand by his civil service reform policy unflinchingly. He will meet with much opposition, but will rally to his support all the better elements of his own party, and the best and wisest of the opposition will support him.

Morton Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Morton said to several Ohio friends: "I am not authorized to speak for the President, but I venture to say that in pursuing a conciliatory policy, it must proceed on the basis of enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments; it must proceed upon the basis of the protection to life and liberty, and the equal rights of all classes without regard to politics; there can be no compromise, [illegible] which is not based upon political rights of all classes of men. When there shall be such protection to life and liberty, there will be peace and tranquility, and not before. I have no doubt from his high and lofty character that he will do full and ample justice, and endeavor as far as possible to obliterate the past, and all the hatreds engendered by the war, and every step in that direction will be for the peace, security and protection of all." Senator Morton, in the course of his speech at its close, was enthusiastically applauded. The delegation then retired, the band playing "Hold the Fort."

Democratic Address.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Democratic caucus this evening adopted an address to the people prepared by Representative Hurd for the members of the party in Congress. The address is in the nature of a protest against the declaration of Hayes and Wheeler as duly elected; criticises the act on the electoral commission, and asserts the rights of Congress has been invaded; that fraud has received judicial sanction and republican institutions been imperiled. The caucus only adopted the address. It was of short duration and not numerously attended.

Desert Lands.

The Senate and House have agreed to conference reports on bills for the sale of desert lands in the States and Territories.

The Ocean Subsidies.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the Senate struck out the appropriations for ocean subsidies under peculiar circumstances. Senator Booth, the anti-monopolist, chanced to be temporarily in the presiding officer's chair, when the conference report came up on the question of subsidy. A presiding officer more favorable to the scheme might easily have recognized other persons. Booth, however, recognized the mover and quickly put the question. Brought face to face with a direct vote on the subsidy scheme, Republican Senators dare not vote for it, and many who had voted for it as a chance in the original bill, changed their votes to-day on this independent motion. Notable among these was Cragin, of New Hampshire. He is a candidate for a cabinet position under Hayes.

Snow.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Six inches of snow fell to-day.

Trouble Anticipated.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The *Times'* New Orleans special foreshadows trouble on Monday in that city, when it is anticipated the Nicholls government will make movements that will precipitate a conflict and cause Federal interference in behalf of Nicholls.

Grant's Last Cabinet Session.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The last cabinet session under President Grant's administration was held to-day, Secretary Morrill being the only member absent. The council lasted until after 2 o'clock, and cabinet officers say it was not characterized by any business of importance—simply social.

Logan for Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Republican Illinois delegation called on President Hayes to ask the appointment of Gen. Logan as Secretary of War. Hayes promised to take the matter under consideration.

Alcorn for Cabinet Minister.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—A large number of merchants and bankers here have united in a request to President Hayes to appoint Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, a member of his Cabinet.

The Eagle Quill Signature.

The *Times'* Washington special says Ferry signed the declaration of Hayes' election with an eagle quill sent him from the far West for that purpose.

Finished its Labors.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Electoral Commission met this morning pursuant to adjournment, Commissioners Clifford, Miller, Strong, Field, Bradley, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Kernan, Payne and Abbott present.

After fixing the amount of compensation to be paid to officers and other employes, and extending until March 31st, the time heretofore allowed for filing opinions by the members, adjourned.

Bent on Reducing the Army.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The *Tribune's* Washington special declares the *Democrats are bent* on reducing the army as revenge for the Republican use of it in the South during the election.

Getting Ready to Inaugurate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Executive Mansion is besieged to-day by an immense throng. The President gave a cordial reception and hand-shaking was kept up for a long time. The President expressed to many his delight at the approach of the time when he shall relinquish public office and its attendant cares. Cars are arriving crowded with travelers. Hotel accommodations are becoming difficult to secure. Flags are flying and decorations line the principal avenues. The capital already has put on holiday attire. The Columbus cadets of Columbus, Ohio, arrived this morning. President Grant, accompanied by Secretaries Fish and Robeson and his secretary, U. S. Grant, Jr., and U. C. Sniffin, went to the President's room in the Senate wing. He sent for several Senators and Representatives with whom he conversed on public matters. He again urged his view *in favor* of additional legislation to facilitate the resumption of specie payments, and expressed the hope that even in the few hours left of the session something might be effected.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President nominated this evening Culver C. Sniffen of New York, and Joseph W. W. Ham of Illinois, paymasters with rank of majors; Franklin T. Hunt and Henry P. Rice paymasters, to be lieutenant-colonels and deputy paymaster generals.

A Row at the Capitol.

An exchange of blows passed between Representative Glover and the correspondent of a Baltimore paper named Myers in the room of the sergeant at arms to-day. Myers subsequently struck Deputy Sergeant-at-arms Mackell, but nothing serious resulted, though the excitement was great for a few minutes.

Lamar Assaulted by a Drunken Congressman.

Congressman Douglass assaulted Lamar at the conclusion of the House caucus this evening, owing to Lamar having ruled Douglass, who was drunk, out of order. He was so exasperated that but for friendly intervention Lamar would have shot him.

South Carolina Affairs.

The President had a conversation with Gen. Gordon on South Carolina affairs. Gordon appealed to him to take the same action in regard to South Carolina as he had in Louisiana. The President said he had not yet made up his mind concerning South Carolina, that Chamberlain had not given him much trouble and he hoped the courts would be able to settle the matter without interference. He said also that perhaps it would be best for him to see Gov. Hayes and ascertain his views about the propriety of withdrawing the troops. He said, further, it was possible that on reflection, he might to-morrow conclude to issue the orders asked for in South Carolina, but he could not say for certain. He expressed an opinion that such action in both States as was right would meet the approval of the country. To Democrats with whom he conversed, the President intimated it was his wish to banish all feelings of political antagonism or resentment. The warm personal manner of the President made a profound impression on them.

The Returning Board Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The writ of habeas corpus issued by Chief Justice Carter to Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson of the House of Representatives, directing him to bring to-day before the Chief Justice the returning board of Louisiana, now held in his custody by order of the House. Marshal Sharp served the writ, and Thompson said he would refer the matter to the Speaker. It is also understood the object of the writ is not so much to obtain the freedom of the men as to raise the question as to the power of the House of Representatives to order the board into custody and then carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President-elect according to the statement of two prominent government officers, has been sworn into office. One says this was privately done on Saturday, Chief Justice Waite administering the oath.

Cabinet Speculations.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Evarts, Sherman and McCrary are certain to have places in the cabinet. Hale declines the Navy Department. Rice and Frye are mentioned.

The Lamar-Douglass Imbroglio.

The *Times'* Washington special has the following version of the Lamar and Douglass trouble: Douglass was awarded the floor for a speech when he proceeded in violent language to denounce Lamar, chairman of the caucus. Douglass said Lamar was a traitor to the Democratic party; that he had sold out to the Republicans in order to secure his seat in the Senate. Douglass was so violent that the caucus adjourned while he was speaking. As Lamar was passing Douglass approached him and repeated his insulting language when Lamar made a rush at him, but members interfered. Lamar has since resolved to treat the matter with silent contempt.

Pugnacious Lawmakers and Other Matters.

The *World's* Washington special says: During the afternoon Glover, of Missouri, a correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* and a deputy sergeant at arms, got into a fracas in the lobby of the House, which continued through the entrance to the floor, where Glover knocked one of the others down, who, in falling, overturned a screen on the members of the outer row of the Democratic side, creating great excitement for a moment, and causing the Speaker pro tem. to order the interference of the officers of the House. It was immediately suppressed.

This evening Douglass walked over to where Lamar was seated and said to him, "Lamar, you are a damned traitor. You betrayed your party for those who would vote to keep you out of your seat in the Senate." Lamar made no reply and Douglass was pulled away, but subsequently returned and repeated the epithet.

Foster, Hayes' personal friend, says he sees no way for avoiding an extra session, as the appropriation bills cannot pass.

Among the rumors to-night are that the war office will be offered to Grant or Gen. Joe Johnston, who surrendered to Sherman.

Fuller, who recently escaped from the penitentiary at Boise City, has been recaptured.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Last Hours of the Forty-fourth Congress.

The House Declares Tilden Elected.

The Appropriation Bills Passed after Mutual Concessions.

The President's Salary not to be Reduced.

A Passage at Arms in the House.

The Army Bill Fails to Pass.

Senate

WASHINGTON, March 2.

Sargent, from the conference committee on the naval appropriation bill, reported the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments to the bill and ask for a new conference; so ordered.

Paddock called up the House bill and concurrent resolution to print 30,000 copies of the agricultural report for the year 1876.

Anthony moved an amendment so as to reduce the number to 200; rejected. Anthony said the publication of this report would cost $100,000 and it was no use to pass this resolution without appropriating money to pay for it, he therefore introduced the bill authorizing the printing of 300,000 copies and appropriating $120,000 to pay therefor.

Paddock said the resolution could be passed and the amendment could be put upon the sundry civil appropriation bill to-night appropriating money to pay for the publication.

After some discussion, the bill of Anthony was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 29.

The concurrent resolution of the House to print 300,000 copies was agreed to, and Sargent, Boutwell and Withers were appointed members of the new conference on the naval bill.

Withers, from the committee on appropriations, reported, with amendments, the sundry civil appropriation bill, and gave notice he would call it up for consideration to-night after recess.

Allison submitted a report of the conference committee on the military academy appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

Anthony submitted a resolution to print 500 extra copies of the proceedings before the electoral commission; agreed to. Recess until 8 P. M.

After debate on consideration of House bill to amend the statutes in relation to damages for infringements on patents, it was indefinitely postponed.

West, from the conference on the postoffice appropriation bill, submitted a report, stating that the committee had disagreed. He moved that the Senate insist upon the amendment and ask for further conference with the House; agreed to. West, Dorsey and Bogy were appointed members of the committee.

McMillan called up House bill to provide for compensation to owners of certain lands on the northeastern boundary ceded by the United States to Great Britain by the treaty of Washington; passed.

Windom, from the committee on appropriations, called up the sundry civil bill. A large number of amendments, reported by the committee, were agreed to. Among them the following: Provided that the public printer shall not pay a greater price than 55 cents per 1,000 ems or 40 cents per hour to printers and binders, and also that all public documents already printed, or which have been ordered printed by the present Congress, shall pass through the mails free of postage under frank until the 1st of January; appropriating half a million dollars to pay, on behalf of the United States, a portion of the general expenses of the District of Columbia. Other amendments made considerable additions to appropriations for public buildings. Among the amendments the committee agreed to is one appropriating $25,000 for the expenses of a commission of five skilled etymologists to report on the Rocky Mountain locusts in the Western States and Territories, their depredations and methods of abolishing them; another increases the appropriation for the signal service from $300,000 to $350,000.

Windom's amendment, appropriating $71,000 to the assignees of the Dominican Republic for the occupation of the bay and peninsula of Samana, as a coaling station by the United States, agreed to—32 to 5.

Amendment appropriating $115,000 to print agricultural report, agreed to.

The bill having been considered in committee of the whole was reported to the Senate, amendments agreed to and bill passed. Adjourned.

House.

Field, from the committee on privileges, reported a bill to provide an effectual remedy for wrongful intrusion into the office of President and Vice-President.

Conger interposed a motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution discharging from custody Wells, Anderson, Kenner and Cassinave, of the returning board, but the Speaker held that Field had the floor on a question of the highest constitutional privilege.

The bill was read. It provides that when any persons intrude into, or without due election, hold or exercises the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, his title, or any *claimant* thereto, may be tried and determined by action in the nature of *quo warranto*, which may be brought in any circuit court of the United States, and shall be tried by a jury or by the court, if a jury trial is waived. The trial is to be commenced within 90 days after the service of the summons, and the court shall inquire whether the electoral votes were cast by persons duly appointed in the manner directed by the State legislature, and shall receive evidence tending to show forgery, falsehood or invalidity of certificates of any governor, canvasser or other officer. It shall be the duty of the court to report the votes of all persons ineligible at the time they were appointed, or incapacitated at the time of casting their votes, and the court must investigate any other fact necessary to the judgment of the rights of the parties, judgment to be rendered within 10 days after the verdict of the jury. If the defendant be adjudged not entitled to the office he should be excluded from it, and if claimant be adjudicated entitled to it, he shall immediately enter upon the duties of the office. Appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States with 10 days' notice of judgment, and judgment shall not be executed until the decision of the appeal, and if the Supreme court be not in session when that appeal is taken, it shall be immediately convened by the Chief Justice. Execution of judgment may be enforced by proper writ issued to any marshal of the United States.

Field proceeded to explain the bill and to argue in support of its constitutionality and its expediency. The bill, he argued, would bring conciliation for the present and safety for the future.

Burchard, of Illinois, and Lawrence stated some of the constitutional, legal and practical objections to the bill.

Townsend, of New York, said though there might be a difference of opinion between the two houses as to the right to count in a President, there was no difference of opinion on the point that the man who was counted in constitutionally should be President of the United States for four years.

Cox moved to suspend the rule and pass the bill removing all political disabilities imposed or remaining by the fourteenth amendment; agreed to, 118 to 37.

All bills on the Speaker's table to which no objection was made were passed. Recess till to-morrow.

Tucker offered a resolution reciting that owing to the termination of the session and the imprisonment of witnesses cannot conduce to the ascertainment of truth, therefore the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to discharge all persons in his custody; adopted.

Singleton, from committee on appropriations, reported back Senate bill fixing signal service with certain amendments.

On motion of Holman, Senate amendments to the civil sundry bill were non-concurred in.

Eden reported back Senate bill extending for two years the act establishing the board of commissioners of war claims; passed.

Haymond, from committee on banking and currency, asked leave to report a bill to exempt from taxation all deposits made in savings banks.

Morrison objected, and House adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3

Windom, Dorsey and Wallace were appointed conference on the sundry civil bill.

Windom, from conference on the legislative appropriation bill, submitted report. He said the House undertook to reduce, by a very large vote, a number of salaries which were fixed by the compromise the same as last year. The Senate restored these and the House conferees agreed except in a very few cases. The conference disagreed on reduction of the President's salary. On his motion, the Senate agreed to the committee's report and insisted on the President's salary. A new conference was asked on that point.

Blaine and Mackey were appointed visiting Senators to West Point Academy.

The chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War inclosing a letter by the Secretary of the Treasury suggesting legislation to secure the reduction to which the government is entitled for transportation, etc., under the recent supreme court decision; referred.

West, from the post office conference, submitted a report that the committee disagreed on the item increasing the appropriation for mail transportation by railroads. Senate agreed to $9,300,000; House demanded $9,200,000. On account of last year's reduction, the mail service to the Great West was less efficient than in 1875. The $100,000 reduction meant injury to the service, as the estimates of the Postoffice Department were $1,000,000 more. The conference also failed to agree on the Pacific Mail and Brazilian subsidies.

After a long discussion the Senate—by 29 to 11—receded from its amendments appropriating $500,000 for mail service between San Francisco, China and Japan, and for the Brazilian service.

The appropriation committee reported a substitute for the House army appropriation bill, similar to the bill of last year. A long discussion ensued on Davis' motion to reduce the army from 25,000 to 20,000 men.

Finally the amendment was rejected—yeas 25, nays 33—Alcorn voting with the Democrats in the affirmative. The substitute was then agreed to—yeas 32, nays 25—party vote.

Windom, Allison and Davis were appointed a new conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill.

Cameron, of Wisconsin, from the Alabama investigating committee, submitted a report; ordered printed.

Cameron and Wadleigh asked the privilege of filing after the 4th of March, reports of investigations in South Carolina and Louisiana, the testimony not being printed. Democrats objecting, the requests were withdrawn.

House amendments to bill extending two years the Southern claims commission were concurred in and the bill passed.

Sherman called up the bill recently reported by the committee on finance, in accordance with the message of the President to aid in resumption of specie payments. He said he did not want to discuss the bill because he knew if there should be opposition it could not be passed. He explained the bill already published and said he had been assured by gentlemen of both politics parties that the House would act upon it if it should be passed by the Senate. He urged its passage. He believed it would tend largely to promote public interest.

Bogy said he had not had an opportunity to examine the bill carefully, but thought it was very objectionable. It might lead to resumption, but it would be in a most destructive manner. He understood Sherman would soon be at the head of the Treasury Department, and as he was to occupy that very high position it seemed to him (Bogy) that the Senator was not doing his future fame justice in placing such a bill before the Senate.

Morrill said the bill had received almost unanimous support of the committee on finance.

Sherman said the substance of the first section of the bill had passed four or five times but had been defeated in the House for fear it would work contraction. He didn't believe it would do so. The money market at present was so favorable it would be easy to sell a portion of the bonds authorized by the bill at par in currency. The bill met with general favor throughout the country and should be passed. Its features had been discussed in the Senate over and over again, and there was nothing to be gained by discussing it now.

Cockrell said financial matters were regulating themselves very happily, and if the subject be let alone, no legislation would be necessary to bring about specie payment. He moved further consideration be postponed until the first Wednesday in December next; agreed to, yeas 27, nays 22.

Allison, Dawes and Davis were appointed a new conference on the post-office appropriation bill.

Conference report on fortifications appropriation bill agreed to; also conference report on naval appropriation bill, which is substantially the naval appropriation bill of last year, except it appropriated about $85,000 more for pay of the navy.

The House bill making an appropriation for the payment of claims reported, allowed by the Southern claims commission, passed, and several bills removing political disabilities.

Conference on the post route bill reported disagreement regarding additional fast mail trains; also an amendment appropriating $75,000 to obtain additional mail facilities on routes. The Senate then receded from these amendments, and report of the conference, settling all other disputed points agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session and soon afterwards took a short recess.

Upon reassembling some private bills passed.

Logan called up House bounty bill.

Davis and the chairman of the committee on finance, Sherman, stated the cost of the bill would be $100,000,000.

Logan said he placed no reliance on statements as to probable cost. He only knew it was just to pay those who served in the army, and the bill should be passed.

Committee on military affairs having reported several amendments, and the question being on concurring therein, Morton said he would vote for no amendment, as the adoption of any would send the bill back to the House and defeat it.

Logan therefore moved that the Senate non-concur in the amendments and pass the bill as it came from the House. The first amendment was to insert the word enlisted before the word wagoner, and it was agreed to; yeas 27, nays 16.

Other amendments reported by committee were concurred in without division.

Logan said he supposed there was not a Republican who would refuse to vote for this bill. He did not like to see men attempt to kill it by loading it down with amendments. He therefore offered the general House bill as a substitute for the bill just amended.

The Chair ruled the motion not in order, as it was the House bill which had been amended.

Logan made a fresh effort to save his bill, saying it was probably the last appeal he should ever make in the halls of legislation. He had estimated the cost of the bill, and it could not exceed thirteen millions, but it would take ten years to comply with the law and disburse that amount. He spoke for the rights of the poor soldiers, and if the country got into trouble again it would call upon these same men to protect and defend her honor. [Applause in the gallery.]

The Chair reminded occupants of the gallery that if the applause should be repeated he would order the gallery cleared.

Morton said he believed he had supported the administration of General Grant with reasonable fidelity, but he did not consider himself bound by any veto message, except for reasons it contained. He thought the President vetoed this bill for mistaken reasons. He vetoed it on account of a statement made at the Treasury, which was gotten up as a scarecrow. He (Morton) did not believe it would cost a third of a hundred millions to carry out the bill. The passage of the bill was an act of simple justice, and it must be passed some time. The men who should pass it would receive the credit; therefore, he could say to his Republican friends, they have suffered by delay in passing this bill, but that was not legitimate argument. The bill should stand upon its merits: if it required amendment in some small particulars, they could be passed hereafter, but he hoped amendments concurred in by committee of the whole would not be rejected when the bill should be reported to the Senate.

After further discussion the bill was indefinitely postponed: yeas 31, nays 25.

Blaine from the conference appropriation bill reported the committee disagreed on two points, first reduction of the army to 17,000 men, to which the Senate conferees would not agree; next the 5th section of the House bill forbidding use of the army to support claims of rival Governors or legislatures in Louisiana and South Carolina. House conferees insisted they would not, under the circumstances, consent to the passage of the army bill without this fifth section in it. In his opinion the loss of the army appropriation bill would be a very small evil compared with the assumption on the part of Congress to say what the President of the United States should or should not do with the army. He would like to have a new conference, but preferred the House should ask for it. The report being laid aside, Blaine subsequently moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and ask new conference; agreed to and Blaine, Allison and Withers were appointed conferees.

Conference on legislative appropriation bill disagreed about the President's salary and a new conference agreed to.

Conference report on postoffice appropriation bill was agreed to after long discussion.

It was voted to print 5,000 extra copies of the report and testimony in the Oregon electoral case; also 6,500 additional copies of the report of the monetary committee.

The resolution annulling the Senate resolution of 1861, expelling Sebastian, late Senator from Arkansas, was agreed to.

Windom, from the conference committee on the Legislative appropriation bill reported the committee unable to agree. He moved the Senate insist upon its amendments and ask for a new conference. He stated the only disagreement was in regard to the President's salary. The motion of Windom was agreed to and the chair reappointed Windom, Allison and Davis.

At 3 A. M. the Senate went into executive session and when the doors were reopened, Howe called up House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to publish a brief history of the several surveys and scientific expeditions under direction of the Government during the past century, and appropriating $75,000 to pay therefor; passed.

Patterson moved to take up House bill to remove the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, but Spencer objected and the bill went over. Several Senators appealed to him to withdraw his objection but he declined.

Senate at 3:15 A. M. took a recess until 9 o'clock. Upon reassembling at that hour the committee on public buildings was authorized to sit during recess.

The committee on patents was authorized to sit during recess for the purpose of revising the patent laws.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that body had receded from its amendment to the legislative appropriation bill in regard to the salary of the President. All other amendments having been previously agreed to in conference the bill was passed.

Senate then at 10 o'clock went into executive session and when the doors reopened a number of persons and other private bills passed.

On motion of Blaine the Senate insisted upon its amendment to the army appropriation bill and asked a new conference with the House. Blaine, Allison and Wallace were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

Spencer from the conference committee on the bill to limit and fix signal service reported that the committee had been unable to agree.

Blaine, from conference on the army appropriation bill, said there had been a third conference without agreement. He desired the Senate to understand the act and conditions therein. The House conferees will not, and insisting on the letter of the 5th section of the army bill firmly maintained they would consent to the passage of no appropriation bill for the army that will not contain such restrictions upon the President in regard to the use of the U. S. troops in Louisiana, as will prevent him from installing and maintaining the Packard government.

The Senate conferees felt compelled to risk a failure of the bill rather than insert that provision. It would be an invasion of the constitutional right of the President to which they could not consent.

Wallace said, as one of the conferees on the part of the Senate, he had been ready to accept the bill but the House conferees would not agree to it. He submitted to conference the proposition that if an armed collision, or such imminent danger of armed collision as shall require the President to change the present attitude of the troops of the United States now in Louisiana and South Carolina, shall occur during one year hereafter, then, in the opinion of Congress, the extraordinary occasion has arisen as provided for in the constitution, under which the President is authorized to convene both houses of Congress. In his opinion it was impossible to get the two committees to agree.

Blaine said he made a proposition to empower the President of the United States to reduce the army to 20,000 during the year 1877, in his discretion, if it would be proper to do so, but it was not accepted.

No further action was taken upon the matter.

House bill granting a pension to the widow of Francis P. Blair, passed.

McCreery said it afforded him pleasure to present the following brief testimonial to the distinguished merits of the presiding officer of the Senate. He was about to retire from his high position, but he took with him the personal esteem of every member of the Senate. He submitted a resolution that the thanks of the Senate are due to him, Thomas W. Ferry, for the dignity, impartiality and ability with which he presided over the Senate; agreed to unanimously.

Cameron, of Pennsylvania, called up House bill to provide for the distribution of the Mexican awards; discussed briefly and recommitted to the Judiciary.

Sargent and Kernan were appointed a committee to join a committee of the House to wait upon the President and notify him the two houses of Congress having finished their business were ready to adjourn.

Anthony called up the resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the proceedings of the electoral commission, together with the returns from all the States submitted to said commission; agreed to.

Stevenson, from the judiciary committee, reported favorably Senate bill to construe section 12 of the Pacific railroad act of July 1, 1862, so as to determine the relation of the main line of the Union Pacific road and its branches; placed on the calendar.

VICE PRESIDENT FERRY'S VALEDICTORY.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, President pro tem Ferry said before declaring the order of adjournment: I cannot forego the privilege of expressing my deep sense of obligation to this body for its forms and expressive resolution just submitted, of unimpaired confidence and support during the short but most trying session now about to close. For the many individual expressions of trust tendered, I can only say my heart is full of appreciation. The responsibilities which have rested, and the perplexities attendant upon the Senate during the session have been unexampled in its annals. The Presidential election, relying for its ascertainment of declaration upon a single electoral vote, has been the great question. In its solution, exacting the wisdom and patience and patriotism of Congress, party spirit has inspired the ideas of the country and exemplified the truth that in a great crisis the American republicans are less the subjects of party than of citizens of the republic. The nation has likewise undergone a new baptism of patriotism, and its representatives have illustrated the highest honor to the hour of usefulness to the country. The occasion not only assured the existence of the government, but revealed the unpurchasable independence of the American citizen. The method of this solution of the threatening Presidential event was the suggestion of no individual opinion, but the result and concessions of many. In the storm of adjustment, doubts and reflections were rife, but they have disappeared in the calm of the declaration. The tranquil result invokes national praise. Party ardor, doubt and hope were intensified to such a degree that the whole country has been for three months in such a state of excitement that the life of the republic was despaired of, every industrial interest was paralyzed by the painful pressure of uncertainty, anarchy menaced the nation. To that dire peril and necessity you, Senators, with your coadjutors addressed yourselves, and rising to the altitude of the occasion, mastered the situation. The nation will live, and upon this perilous dial-face which will ever mark the centennial, you have read and saved the republic with all its fortunes. The source of power is again proven not by simple recognition, but by a signal demonstration, illustrating the fact that the people do not exist for the state, but the state is framed for the people. It was a sublime spectacle of a delegated will determining a perilous incident in national progress. The crisis has not come without great services. It has been intensified by the closeness of the election, doubt as to which Presidential candidate was to be declared chosen. Verily, the statesmen in this chamber rises above the politician. Their country will be grateful for this illustrious example of patriotic devotion to its life and institutions. During the exciting session it would be vain to hope that in my administration some of you Senators have not had occasion to criticise, and, it may be, except to the rulings. One thing be assured, that however the Chair may have swerved it has been solely errors of unripened judgment, upheld by a purity of motive and impartiality of purpose which it is hoped is not questioned. Senators, the closing moment brings painful reflections of our separation. The changes incident to political strife will make inroads upon our number. Though we gain new as well as old associates, the breach comes not without a pang. With those who leave the Senate, our highest hopes and best wishes follow. To those here to join us, our salutations of welcome are tendered. This parting and bidding adieu, while not omitting the officers of the Senate, whose fidelity words cannot adequately acknowledge and commending all to the care of that Providence which has kindly kept our number unbroken during the session, I now pronounce the closing session of the 44th Congress adjourned. [Great applause on the floor and the galleries.]

House.

The last day of the Forty-fourth Congress began at noon.

Hooker moved to suspend the rules and consider the Choctaw Indian bill; defeated—yeas 91, nays 111.

Conference report on postoffice appropriation bill has been agreed to. On postal car facilities a new conference was ordered. The franking privilege is restored for all public documents published by order of Congress. Each Senator, Representative, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House has privilege of franking them and also outgoing members until the following December. United States Circuit and District Courts are allowed to appoint stenographers.

The Speaker, by unanimous consent, suspended the roll call in order to have the pension bills from the Senate passed.

The bill passed without discussion, and without yeas and nays, making all pensions for death or wounds date back from the time of the soldier's death or discharge from service, and providing for payment of all arrears on that basis.

Conference on legislative appropriation bill agreed to. It omits items for payment of judgments of the Supreme Court in favor of the Union Pacific Railway Co. and in favor of the trustees of the Nicaragua transit claim.

Holman moved the House insist on its disagreement in reference to the President's salary.

Field said the President had once vetoed the bill to reduce the salary, if the House insisted it would present the same issue to the outgoing President, at a moment, no, when it would hardly be manly for him to sign a bill cutting down the salary of his successor.

Several Democratic members—"Well, let him veto it."

Harrison—The House fixed the salary at $25,000 when it was thought Tilden would be President.

Garfield said if the bill fails an extra session will be necessary, and it will be impossible to cut down the President's salary for four years.

Motion to insist was greed to by *viva voce* vote.

Conference report on fortification appropriation bill agreed to.

A resolution was reported from select committee on privileges declaring that Samuel J. Tilden received 196 electoral votes of electors legally and constitutionally appointed, and was thereby duly elected President of the United States, and that it is the opinion of the House that Thomas A. Hendricks, having received a like number of votes for Vice President, was duly elected.

White pronounced it as revolutionary, treasonable and damnable.

After the vote was announced, Garfield said if this resolution was an expression of the opinion of the House, it was one thing; but if it were a legal finding of the House, it was another thing.

Wilson wanted to offer a substitute to Knott's resolution, declaring the electoral votes had been counted in accordance with law, and Hayes and Wheeler declared legally elected, and that it is the duty of all law abiding citizens to obey the law.

Knott declined to allow such an amendment, and moved the previous question, when the resolution was adopted, 88 to 13—a strict party vote.

Field, from the select committee on privileges, reported a resolution declaring that in counting the electoral votes of any States, it is the duty of Congress and this House to inquire whether any votes purporting to come from a State have been cast by the persons duly appointed by that State, and for that purpose to receive evidence of forgery, falsehood or invalidity of any Governor or canvasser.

Knott moved to amend the resolution by adding other declarations, declaring that the Constitution confers on the two houses and not on the President of the Senate, power to examine and ascertain the vote to be counted as electoral, and that no vote can be counted against the judgment and determination of the House of Representatives.

Burchard moved to amend Field's resolution by adding to it the words "affecting the genuineness or proper authentication of such certificate but not for the purpose of questioning the number by which electors may have been appointed."

Burchard's amendment was rejected; yeas, 83; nays, 125.

Knott's amendment was withdrawn and Field's resolution adopted without yeas and nays.

Conference report on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to.

Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were non concurred in, and conference committee, Atkins, Wells and Foster appointed.

The House then took a recess, and a Democratic caucus was announced to be held immediately.

At the evening session, Glover, chairman of the real estate pool committee, asked leave to report testimony taken. He said none of the testimony referred to Garfield.

Garfield said he asked no restriction; every thing relating to him might be printed. He wished nothing relating to him suppressed.

Glover explained that the omission was not made at the request of Garfield.

Wilson said he was no more actuated in the matter by any regard for Garfield than if it related to any other citizen, but he would as soon encourage the growth of a new race of rattlesnakes as to countenance the system of taking hearsay evidence affecting men's character; therefore he objected.

Holman, from conference committee on legislative appropriation bill, reported disagreement on the question of President's salary. In this emergency it was for the House to determine whether it would insist upon or retire from its position. He did not believe a new conference committee would do better; still he did not desire to close all chance for passage of the bill.

After some discussion the House voted to insist upon the disagreement and have another conference, and Holman, Clymer and Foster were reappointed.

Conference report on postoffice appropriation bill was agreed to, the Senate having receded from the steamship subsidies, and the House compromised on the appropriation of two and a quarter millions for mail service instead of $3,000,000 as provided by the Senate.

Ellis moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating $2,202,000 for repairing the levee of the Mississippi river, and reclaiming alluvial lands of the delta; defeated—yeas 73, nays 115.

Sayler's amendment to the rules giving clerk of the House, pending the election of Speaker, authority to require the sergeant at arms to aid in enforcing order, was discussed.

The measure was resisted by Republicans, Conger inquiring sarcastically what there was in the character of members elect of the next House that warranted the supposition that there should be unusual restraints put upon them, while Garfield characterized the proposition as frivolous, impertinent and which could only do harm.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays. Republicans refrained from voting in order to defeat the report. The announcement of the result however 137 yeas and 9 nays, showed that a quorum voted and that the report was adopted.

The correctness of the clerks' tally was challenged by Conger, who asserted there had been but 135 votes cast.

The speaker stated he would take the clerks' tally and none other and that they asserted its correctness.

Page moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution condemning the recent attempt to defeat the will of the people of Oregon, and also condemning the corrupt use of money used in that outrage especially the payment of $8,000 to Cronin to defeat the election for his part in the infamous transaction. On a *viva voce* vote, the Speaker said the ayes appeared to have it, but a few Democrats not understanding it or not caring to vote against it, the reading of the resolution was again called for and a vote taken by yeas and nays which resulted, yeas 87, nays 90.

Cauldwell offered a resolution accepting on behalf of the United States congratulations of the people of Ireland with profound acknowledgement, and grateful recognition; agreed to unanimously.

At 1 o'clock the House was in the midst of the busiest, noisiest of sessions, everybody clamoring for recognition. The galleries becoming thinly peopled.

The Senate amendments to the Southern claimants bill have been concurred in.

The Senate bill appropriating a quarter of a million for a national museum was lost under a suspension of the rules, yeas 96, nays 76.

A motion was made to suspend the rules and pass the bill with reference to public lands.

Page was active in pressing it.

Morrison remarked it was a vicious and pernicious measure.

Page, who was standing within two feet of him in the area, said that was not true, whereupon Morrison caught him by the throat with one hand. No further demonstration was made, members around quietly separating the disputants, and business went on as if no such interruption had taken place. The bill was rejected.

Holman reported conference on legislative appropriation bill disagreed on President's salary, and moved for further conference.

Clymer of conference moved the House recede, agreed to, yeas and nays being refused; the President's salary remains $50,000 and the legislative appropriation bill passed.

At 1:45 A. M., Atkins from conference on army appropriation bill, reported disagreement on reduction of army, and forbidding its use in Southern States; further conference granted.

At 2 A. M., Wells moved the passage of the bill to refund and distribute sixty-eight million dollars, amount of tax collected on cotton; motion rejected with few votes in the affirmative.

Mills moved the adoption of a resolution to retain in service and pay all employes under the doorkeeper till first day of next session; rejected.

At 2:25 A. M., the House took recess till 8 o'clock.

The House having been called to order by Cox, Banks said it was for the House to express its acknowledgment to the Speaker. There were few who could estimate justly the difficulties which were inseparably connected with that position. It was but just that the House should make acknowledgment to Speaker Randall for the fidelity and impartiality with which he had discharged the duties of his office. He therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House be tendered to the Speaker, Samuel J. Randall, for the prompt, efficient, and impartial discharge of the duties of his office during the present arduous and important session of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Holman said it gave him great pleasure to second the resolution, which was a just compliment to a Speaker who had, through the moment of greatest peril to the country, discharged his high trust faithfully and well.

Wilson, of Iowa, said that Speaker Randall had been called upon to rule where the rules are not the law, and there was given him a right to appeal to that law, and to his innate sense of justice and right; and when the heat and passion of the late contest has passed away, one would be compelled to admit that the Speaker had discharged his duties with wonderful fidelity and prudence. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Atkins, from the appropriation committee, reported that the committee was unable to agree, and said the committee had made no progress whatever; had not even agreed upon the simple question of the salary of a general of the army. In respect to the restrictive clause in the bill, the Senate had found it impracticable. As far as he was concerned he would say he had taken a position upon that question, and should not yield. He was not ready to take as solemn pledges the little rumors which had been prevailing in the capital and country as to the intended peace policy of the gentleman who was about to hold the reins of government. There was nothing in the fifth section of the bill which militated against the constitution. There was nothing in it which prevented the preservation of peace. That provision simply intended that the army should not be used for the purpose of setting up a rotten borough government over the sentiments of the people of the Southern States. There was but a single issue in the whole matter, and that was whether or not the army should be a political engine which should be used in building up the political parties of the country.

Foster, a member of the committee on conference, said that were the restrictive provision disposed of the committee could directly agree as to the other questions. While he did not stand here to speak for anybody yet he would ask the gentlemen of the South, was it wise at a time when all indications pointed to a change of regime of the administration to force upon the Senate such a provision? The question presented itself whether the House by pressing such a provision would force an extra session.

Atkins asked Foster if he favored the policy of withdrawing the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana and letting the people of those States regulate their affairs in their own way.

Foster—I believe in the doctrine I announced here the other day, that the flag should float over States, not provinces.

Banks agreed with Atkins that a pledge from men in or out of office amounted to nothing, but he wished to call attention to the fact that the constitution made the President the commander-in-chief of the army, that this fifth section of the bill would be of no more account if the President thought the use of troops necessary than the whistling of a hand organ. If it were necessary to preserve the public peace the army would be used, and any President would willingly hold himself responsible.

Garfield said the constitution made it the sworn duty of the President to preserve the peace, and it was of no consequence to say that he should not be allowed the use of the army. It would dishonor any administration to shackle it with such provisions. If the gentlemen believed they could accomplish a purpose in the direction of peace by putting a clog or a menace upon the administration, they neither understood human nature nor the generosity which dwelt in the heart of man.

Tucker—Then the gentleman offers a threat.

Garfield—Not at all. Ever since the war both sections of the country have been filled with distrust, and now in the last hours of Congress the Democratic party would put that Congress in a place where evil minded men in the North would say the men who had once been in the rebellion were determined to shackle the President and the army, and prevent them from keeping peace. He asked whether that was a prudent and magnanimous course.

Field addressed the House and said the present question was of principle. The supreme moment had arrived when the House could show whether or not it would exercise the constitutional right. To gentlemen from the South, he could say now was the time to stand, for if they stood up it could be said, hold up your head, for your deliverance draweth nigh. Was this a time to give way when the Republican party was about to place a falsehood in the forehead of the nation? No, decidedly no. The constitution said the United States should guarantee to every State a republican form of government and protect it against domestic violence. Did, so, gentlemen believe the President was the person to do that? Did the gentleman from Massachusetts (Banks) believe the President had a right to march an army into Massachusetts and declare that it did not have a republican form of government? That power ought to be taken away from him. The people had seen the army used to elect a President. There was not a man so blind as not to see but for the use of troops in South Carolina and Louisiana the President would not have been elected who was to take the oath of office in a few hours. He appealed to Democrats to vote down once for all the monstrous doctrine that the President could use the army as he pleased.

At this time the sun, which had been obscured, shone into the hall and amidst the jeers and laughter on the Republican side he continued as follows: I take that as a good omen. Let us stand firm. If the Senate choose to say you shall not have an army bill unless you give the President power to keep Chamberlain and Packard in power, then let them take the responsibility if they dare. [Applause on the Democratic side].

Atkins—I wish to say to the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield), that the Southern members on this floor are peers of the gentlemen in patriotism.

Banks—We don't deny that.

Atkins—And when he refers to the idea of rebellion, I think he *intends* to declare there is lurking in the hearts of members on this floor a want of fealty to the Government.

Garfield denied any such intention.

Atkins—I am glad the gentleman makes a disclaimer, because I want to say I am for the flag; I am *for the Union*; I am for the Constitution. Is the gentleman for the Constitution?

Garfield—I am.

Townsend, of New York—We always rejoice when the flag is up, not when it is down. [Laughter.]

The House then insisted on its disagreement.

Springer, Atkins, Morrison and Foster conferees and Holman, from the conference committee on sundry civil bill, reported at 10:30, when the rush of spectators was so great that their noise and the clamor of members who were pressing bills, chiefly for pay for additional employes of the House, drowned out the reading clerk. All three succeeded, despite Holman's opposition. Finally the conference on signal service being unable to agree were discharged. Holman desired to explain, but not being able on account of limited time.

House then moved to suspend the rules and take up Senate bill to pay Perez Dickinson, of Tennessee, $36,000 for cotton used by Burnside's corps in the fortifications around Knoxville. The vote by the tellers resulted—yeas 128, nays 21.

The nays were demanded by Holman, and after a close count the Speaker stated they were ordered. This caused a great deal of excitement, because it was evident taking the vote that way would use up remaining three quarters of an hour, even if the vote could be completed before noon.

Tucker thereupon demanded, and insisted in the demand, that the question of ordering the yeas and nays be decided by vote by teller. That vote showed yeas 31, nays 152—so over one-fifth voting in favor thereof the yeas and nays were ordered and resulted—yeas 146, nays 66—so the bill was passed. The roll was called with unusual rapidity, and the reading of names dispensed with, and it was only 11:35 when the result was announced.

Immediately thereafter Harrison, from the last conference committee on the army bill, reported. He said there were several subjects in controversy, but all might be accommodated except one, and that was the fifth section, which related to the use of the army in Louisiana and South Carolina. In order that the House might know exactly on what its conferees insisted he had reduced to writing the substance of it and sent it to the clerk's desk.

The clerk read as follows: The conferees on the part of the House, while not insisting on the letter of the fifth section of the appropriation bill, maintained they would consent to the passage of no army appropriation bill which should not contain such restrictions on the President in regard to the use of the United States troops in Louisiana as will prevent him from installing and maintaining the Packard government. On the subject the Senate conferees insist no restriction shall be put on the discretion of the President in the matter of the U. S. troops in those States.

Foster then submitted his proposition, which was in the shape of a new bill, appropriating half the sum appropriated by the last army appropriation bill ($12,966,583) for the half fiscal year.

A shower of objections came from the Democratic side.

Foster—If the House is unwilling to make an appropriation for half a year, let an appropriation be made for three months.

This proposition was assailed in like manner on the Democratic side, with shouts of "Not for three days." [Great excitement.]

Foster—Then the responsibility must rest on you.

Garrison and others—We take the responsibility.

The yeas and nays were then ordered on Morrison's motion to adjourn, and roll call was begun at 11:50 A. M., amid great confusion and excitement. When the hands on the clock dial were five minutes before noon and when it was physically an impossibility to conclude the call, the Speaker interrupted it, rose and delivered his valedictory as follows:

SPEAKER RANDALL'S CLOSING REMARKS.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The position of Speaker is always a responsible one, always full of embarrassment, and at this session imposed unusual and [illegible] burdens. I have discharged the duties of the high position with unfaltering confidence in the candor and firmness of the House, and with a resolute purpose to do right at every hazard. For the first time in many years a Democratic House of Representatives has occupied this hall, and responded with untiring industry to a universal sentiment for a reform of the government and the re-establishment of peace throughout the republic. Fraud and corruption have been exposed and made odious, expenditures of the administration have been enormously reduced, no new taxes have been levied, and every description of undue appropriation of money prevented. In this regard this House has met public demand and expectation. In respect to political events, the session has been one of the most critical in our history. The majority of this House, representing the majority of all the votes in the Union, and as we believe and know, the majority of electors duly chosen at the recent election for President and Vice President, has been made to choose between acquiescence in usurpation or rescuing the right through civil commotion. The Democratic party yielded temporary possession of the Administration rather than entail upon the people civil war with all its attendant *horrors*. There are some who will condemn the possession we have given by the results of a law which was not administered *in the spirit of its creation*, nor, as we believe, according to the letter of its provisions. We have done all this in preference to the danger of anarchy and bloodshed. Time will surely remedy this wrong, for there is in the American mind a desire to do justice. We must await that remedy. It must come, impatient as we shall be for its arrival. Then we shall demand, as we have a right to demand, the reign of equal justice; that the sword shall cease to strike prostrate the governments of the States; that the civil shall be superior to military rule; and people shall be freed now and forever from the shackles of recent misgovernment.

I sincerely thank you, one and all, for the parting words of approval, and with the wish that each and every member may safely return to his home, it only remains for me to declare that the constitutional limitation of the Forty-fourth Congress has been reached and that this House stands adjourned without day.

As the Speaker closed all the members rose to their feet, and from the Democratic side and from the galleries came cheers and rounds of applause. Then came scenes of leave-taking, and in half an hour the hall, so lately the scene of so much tumult, passion and excitement, was deserted and silent, and thus closed the Forty-fourth Congress.

[NOTE.—Concerning an extra session, in consequence of the failure of the army appropriation bill, the reporter has recently been informed by the officials of the War Department, likely to be well posted, that under some section of the old law the War and Navy Departments can be carried on two years without any special appropriation, and that all drafts of the Secretaries of War and Navy will be honored by the Treasury department. If this be so then the calling of an extra session is not altogether a matter of certainty.]

Says the Roseburg *Plaindealer*: We understand that Messrs. Prior and Ulam have received quite a large shipment of choice sweet potatoes from California, and intend to plant the entire lot, with a view of ascertaining whether Douglas county will produce this delicious vegetable. If they are successful, and we see no reason why sweet potatoes should not grow well on their place, as it has every appearance of being the right kind of soil, they will be able to supply the Roseburg market this year.

Dallas school district has 477 children within the legal school ages.

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The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1877.

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

On yesterday at noon U. S. Grant ceased to be President of the United States. His administration has been, in many respects, peculiar. It has been peculiar in its opportunities and in its difficulties. Abuses which had their roots in the demoralized condition of the public service incident to the war, and were fostered by the unprecedented depravity of the Johnson administration, were clearly perceived by him at first, and he saw the opportunity offered him to write his name among the immortals by rehabilitating the whole country in the robes of its pristine purity. Lincoln was already apotheosized as the embodiment of American patriotism, the true representative of American citizenship, the true exemplar of American faith in the omnipotence of justice, the true prophet of the possibilities of the American people. But the turbulent times in which he stood at the helm of the Government, and the turbulent seas through which his pathway led, forbid him to take hold of the details of special reforms. This task was left to another. As the violence of passion outside the administration had stood between Lincoln and such a work, so violence inside the administration shut out Johnson from it. The field was open to Grant. But want of experience in civil affairs, want of knowledge of the principles of civil government, want of that sort of preparation which goes beyond the recognition of general principles and takes hold of methods and instruments of procedure, were serious deficiencies, which, apparent to thoughtful men before his nomination, became painfully apparent to himself, and to the country before he had been long sitting in the seat of Lincoln. He saw clearly what should be done, but not how to do it. He stood in the presence of his new duties as one in whose brain has been perfected a useful invention, but who has no knowledge of the tools with which it is to be wrought into a tangible reality. The reform needed was to free the administration of national affairs from the controling influence of small politics and the control of small politicians, and to bring it under the inspiration of a broader nationalism. The end aimed at was the end a statesman might contemplate. The whole system of administration had become contaminated, nay saturated, with the Democratic vice of paying political debts in public plunder. Grant perceived not only the great need of an immediate and radical change in this matter, but also the necessity of beginning the change at the center. His first step was to secure a Cabinet of men distinguished for judgment and skill in such matters as would demand their attention, rather than in the arena of party politics. The mind of the reader will revert at once to the sharp shock with which the announcement of his first selection of Cabinet struck the country. Had he consulted the leaders of his party, as his predecessors had done, or had he even considered in his own mind the true relation of party politics to national policy, in popular government, it is, perhaps, not going too far to assert that not one of the persons named, excepting, possibly, Hamilton Fish, would ever have received a serious thought. But he ignored the politicians and made appointments, possibly in the highest view, all the better for their being of men unknown to political fame, but not the men to give a President the requisite backing in a fight against the politicians of Congress. He failed to recognize the fact that such a fight was on his hands, or else he undervalued the power of his antagonists. A. T. Stewart was named for Secretary of the Treasury, but being an importer his appointment was unlawful. The mistake of appointing him opened the eyes of the new President to the fact that he could not rely on himself. The politicians drew the first blood, and the President capitulated. The other cabinet ministers, always excepting Mr. Fish, proved incapable of serving the country upon their own responsibility, and the whole establishment, with the exception of the foreign office, fell into the hands of "machine men." By the trifling blunder of not knowing of the existence of an old effete act of Congress, of which nearly every man in the country was as ignorant as himself, Grant's self-reliance was broken down, and when no attention was paid to his suggestion that the act be repealed so as to let Mr. Stewart in, his reliance on a prompt and unselfish support from Congress gave way. From this time to the close of his first term there was frequently paid to him the smartish compliment, more truthful than smartish compliments in general, that he "had sense enough to let the government run itself." For the most part it ran itself well enough; but the evils of the spoils system grew worse, and nourished by that system other and more corrupt sorts of plundering developed larger proportions than they had reached since the days of Buchanan. By the end of the first four years the stench of this rottenness roused the people and the demand for a radical change of policy with respect to civil appointments was made with such vehemence, by the whole country, as to force it to the front of the campaign for the second term. Civil service reform was the war cry of the contest of 1872, and it had greater influence than any other issue then presented. We believed then, and we believe to-day, that so far as Grant was concerned, the promises of the campaign were made in the utmost good faith and with a strong determination that the country should be redeemed. He entered upon the second term with an evident intention of making that reform the chief work of his administration. Rules devised under his own supervision were promulged, and for a while they were adhered to. But again the President found himself in a conflict with the politicians of the Senate, and again he was vanquished. He had formed, before the war and during the war, associates and friendships which he could not retain and still carry out the reforms, and which he was equally powerless to shake off. The reform was given up. The rest is too well known to need repetition. Belknap and Babcock and Shepherd and Harrington and Joyce—but the list is too long—these names suggest the whole sad story. The opportunity was great, but the difficulties, to such a man as President Grant, were greater, and he retires from the White House, after eight years, without the honors his personal uprightness and the honesty of his purposes should have brought him. His administration has been a failure only in that it has not been a success. There is no stain of corruption upon him, though he has been surrounded by and submerged in an atmosphere that would have tainted a man who was not as nearly incorruptible as humanity is often found. With a large class of Republicans we have thought his conduct, in not a few instances, deserved severe criticism; but we do sincerely believe impartial history will record his name among those of the great men who have been the victims of circumstances which placed them in false positions, or positions they were not prepared to fill.

GEORGE W. VAUGHN.

Geo. W. Vaughn, Esq., whose death is announced this morning, was born in Blairstown, New Jersey, in 1800. He entered upon mercantile pursuits early in life, and prosecuted them successfully in the Eastern States and in Canada. He came to Portland in 1850, when this city was but a small village, its population not exceeding six or seven hundred, and immediately engaged in merchandising. He grew with the community, and in a few years built up a large business, and became one of the solid men of the rising city. In 1855 he was elected mayor of the city. He invested largely in real estate, and his fortune was greatly enhanced by the rise in the value of lands. His three-story brick building at the corner of First and Morrison streets was among the early brick structures in the city, and in 1865 he built the first brick flouring mill of Portland. This, with other buildings of his, was destroyed by the fire of August, 1873, by which he sustained losses estimated at $120,000. But he was able to bear this great loss, and he soon replaced some of the buildings destroyed with substantial bricks. For some two or three years past Mr. Vaughn has been out of health, but his death was unexpected, as for some time past, and until within a few days past, he has been able to attend to his business affairs.

The XLIVth Congress closed yesterday after a very stormy session, during which little was done in the way of general legislation. Political questions occupied the attention of both Senators and Representatives to an extent never before witnessed. It would be easy enough to make out a long list of bills which have been proposed and whose enactment one would think should have been secured. The bill for reclaiming arid or desert lands, the bill for compelling the Pacific railways to make provision for the payment of their indebtedness to the Government, the bill to provide a system of rules for civil appointments, and many others might be enumerated, in which the country at large is interested. But it is easier to find fault than it would be in the same place to do better. The condition of affairs has been such as to make politics a proper subject for Congressional attention, in a sense very different from any in which it could be considered proper in preceding sessions. That some have found time to oppose salutary legislation is true, and for that they should be held responsible. But it would not be too charitable a judgment of the winter's work to say that in allaying the storm that threatened the safety of our institutions, the two Houses of Congress have quitted themselves honorably, though they have done little in the way of needed legislation.

A correspondent of the Corvallis *Gazette* whose name is withheld from the public through modesty, but whose competency is vouched for by the *Gazette* and attested by the intelligent way in which he takes hold of a practical subject, after stating the facts to show how great benefits would be derived by the people of Benton and adjoining counties from the building of a railway from Corvallis to Yaquina Bay, presents the following detailed estimate of the cost of a narrow gauge road on that line per mile in round numbers:

Earth work, $4,441; ties, $650; bridging $1,000; Iron (suitable), $1,909. Total $8,000. In these estimates ample allowance is made for incidental expenses during construction, and to procure sufficient rolling stock to operate with. With this amount the road can be put in complete running order. Then why not? Let the community answer. We are ready to put in our mite, and if all will do likewise (*i. e.* as they are able) we can before another harvest rolls around, hear the rattle of the train through the mountain passes between this place and our natural ocean outlet—the Yaquina Bay.

The Republicans will hold a meeting this evening at Oro Fino Hall, to celebrate the Presidential victory. Several speakers of known ability are announced to be present. There should be a good turnout.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The Sun Mourneth.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The *Sun* appears this morning in mourning, the column rules being turned on every page. The following is the leading article: These are days of humiliation, shame and mourning for every patriotic American. A man whom the people rejected at the polls has been declared President of the United States through processes of frauds. A cheat is to sit in the seat of George Washington. Every upright citizen should gird himself up for the work of redressing this monstrous iniquity. No truce with the guilty conspirators, no peace for them and no mercy till their political punishment and destruction is complete.

Democrats generally seem to denounce the *Sun* for bad faith and littleness, and the Republicans laugh.

The World thinks Hayes an Illegitimate.

The *World's* editorial says Hayes is beginning a task in which no man can hope for the least measure of success without a most thorough sense of the undue legitimacy of his functions. Under a cloud of doubt and of reproach, which might well benumb the energies of the ablest and most experienced statesman America ever produced, this fraud cannot be conjured away. Though all the voices of legislation in the land should acclaim him to-morrow, they could not undo what has been done in putting him where he is. He must begin, continue and end his Presidential career on sufferance.

The *Times* and *Tribune* of course are satisfied with the result and think peace, relief and a revival of industries secured.

The "Times" Ebullient.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The *Times'* editorial says that the programme of revolution is accomplished for the first time in the history of America, and a monarchy has been appointed by an open and monstrous fraud upon the constituted mode of election. For the first time since that portentious hour when the republic came into existence, a candidate for the executive office, who failed to receive the proportion of even a plurality of political votes, has been set up in that office by the contrivance, intrigue and treasonable disobedience of law by a revolutionary minority. After arguing at considerable length to show that Hayes, of all minority Presidents, is the only one who has received less votes than a competitor, and that Tilden had a clear popular majority over all candidates, of 157,000 votes, it continues: But a House of Representatives, having full constitutional power and authority to carry the will of the majority into effect, and corresponding in its own majority to the popular majority, proved recreant to the popular trust, abdicated its representative functions and its constitutional office, and not only acquiesced, but aided in a revolutionary overturn of a decision of a majority of the nation, and in setting up as President a candidate not having even a plurality of the vote. This case stands alone and wholly without precedent, unparalleled in iniquity and unapproached in revolutionary lawlessness by any other event in American history. For this revolutionary reversion of the nation's decision, this usurpation of the Executive by fraud and crime, the people have to blame, not the treasonable conspirators whose passive tool is the man Hayes, so much as the imbecile and trustless political hucksters, composing the chiefs of a spoilsring, called the Democratic party; less trustworthy than demagogues, more treacherous than political knaves, like Morton, Chambers, Cameron, Sherman, Bradley and the other revolutionary conspirators. To set up a President by fraud, have Bayard, Thurman, Kernan, Randall, Fernando Wood, Hewitt, Hen. Hill, Lamar and the rest of Morton's Democratic Lieutenants, proved themselves to be plotters of treason against the nation's right. It may be the part of great villains, but for men claiming to represent an outraged people to fall into and carry out the plot, is part of scoundrelism. After a most complimentary reference to the obstructionists, the *Times* continues: One effect of this revolution by fraud and treachery the nation will not have occasion to regret, it destroys utterly the last possible chance of bringing back to political life the malodorous revolution of political hucksters called the Democratic party. It consigns the chief leaders of that disreputable combination to a future record of infamy, as treacherous characters who are capable of selling out the supreme moment to a revolutionary conspiracy of office holders. It adds another chapter of treachery to the history of that political putridity which the name of Democracy imparts. It puts a bar for the future against any politician of that party name asking any voter to regard him as a more virtuous politician than the knaves of corruption to whom, in 1877, he deliberately sold out.

Comments of the "Tribune."

CHICAGO, March 4.—The *Tribune* editorially, in discussing the results of the election, reviews the circumstances under which the Republican and Democratic candidates for President were nominated, the instances and genius of the campaign of the two parties, and the final compact by which the electoral commission was chosen to decide all questions of grave doubt which had arisen, says: We have no disposition to hold the Democratic party responsible for the dastardly effort made by a band of Congressional desperadoes to violate the compact and laws as soon as it became evident that Tilden would not be declared President by the commission to which they had assented. The conspiracy has failed and Rutherford B. Hayes will become President of the United States peacefully and honorably. The present cry of fraud, fraud, suggests their rage will not last long, for it has no basis. The commission decided according to law, as it was bound to do, and it was empowered by Congress to give a full, clear and honest title to the Presidency. The case in its merits turned on Louisiana. Had the commission been authorized to scrutinize the popular vote of Louisiana it would have been months before a decision could have been reached, and the commission would have defeated the purpose for which it was created, since a new election would have been necessary. As it is the question of the preponderance of fraud in that State is necessarily an open one, with the advantage on the Republican side, that the Hayes electoral vote was awarded by the returning board according to law, after purging the popular votes of the fraud that had been committed, but it cannot be maintained that Hayes' title to the Presidency is deficient in any essential.

Taken to Task.

NEW YORK, March 3.

The *Times'* editorial blames Grant for a recent appointment in New York which it alleges was made solely to gratify the revenge of Conkling. The *Times* said Grant would have quitted the office with a better grace and more dignity had he abstained from lending himself to the lowest work of partisan politics in this State, and from promulgating certain loose and ill-concealed declarations of Southern policy on the eve of making way for his successor. It becomes the retiring President to confine himself as strictly as possible to the purely ministerial functions of his office, to abstain from exercising the powers which rightfully belong to the incoming President.

The Dalles *Tribune* says: A son of James Jordan of Tygh valley, while experimenting with powder, recently, burnt his face and injured one eye so much that it will probably go out. So we are credibly informed.

MARRIED.

In Oysterville, W. T., Feb. 22, Capt. A. T. Harris and Miss Sophia Caruthers.

DIED.

In this city, March 4, at 3½ o'clock A. M., George W. Vaughn, aged 81 years.

Funeral will take place on the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., corner of Morrison and Ninth streets. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In Mound Prairie, W. T., Thomas J. Axtell, aged 39 years.

In Thurston county, W. T., Feb. 21, Mrs. Margaret L. Rutledge.

NEW TO-DAY.

To Let. The Rooms now used as U. S. Engineers' offices will be vacant about March 1st. Enquire of JOHN WILSON, 107 Third st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN A DRY AND Fancy Goods Store. Address, J. A., Oregonian Office. m5d3t

POOLS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION will be paid at the Holton House to-morrow, Tuesday March 6th.

TO LOAN.

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, $2000—$2800—$800 and $500. Apply to WOODWARD & CONNELL, Brokers, cor. First and Washington sts.

WAVERLY SOCIAL CLUB.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE WAVERLY Social Club is called for this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the office of F. C. Barnes.
C. F. SPECK, Sec'y.

STR. McMINNVILLE

WILL LEAVE PACIFIC DOCK every

Monday, Wednesday & Friday

At 7 o'clock A. M., for

Oregon City, Butteville, Champoeg, Dayton, Lafayette and McMinnville.

Will leave Portland every FRIDAY MORNING, at 5 o'clock, for SALEM and INDEPENDENCE.

☞ For rates apply on board, or to the Agent on the wharf.

"PLEASANTON" GLASS, FOR SUN BATHS.

THE NEWLY - DISCOVERED REMEDIAL Agent. Recommended by Gen. Pleasanton, and distinguished Medical authority, in

Nervous Prostration, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bruises, &c., &c., &c.,

To arrive ex "GEO. W. ELDER," and for Sale by

HODGE, SNELL & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in

Paints, Oils & Window Glass,

Nos. 75 Front and 76 First Sts., Portland, Ogn.

Just Received.

DIRECT FROM ENGLAND,

1614 DOZ. FLOWERPOTS,

Assorted sizes.

For sale by
HACHENEY & STEMME,
SEED DEPOT,
Corner Taylor and First sts.

STONE,

The Jeweler, has Removed

TO FIRST AND MORRISON STS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

THEO. CARLTON........LESSEE AND MANAGER

MR. CARLTON takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Portland and vicinity that he has engaged for a short season only, the World-Renowned and

ORIGINAL

TENNESSEE JUBILEE SINGERS

COMMENCING

Wednesday Ev'ng, March 7, '77

MISS LULU HENDERSON
The Child Wonder.

Miss ANNA HENDERSON
Soprano.

MISS DELLA REYNO,
Alto and Baritone.

MISS ANNA WINSTON,

MISS DORA CLARKE

HENRY HUNLY,
The finest Basso in the country.

JOHN HENDERSON,
The Lovely Tenor.

FRANK GRIMES,
The Great Baritone.

ALBERT BYRD and T. JACKSON.

The following Card is published by permission:

Dear Sir—I shall be glad indeed to see again those of the Jubilee Singers I know. Five of them on your Photograph Card I recognize as part of the Band that delighted our Eastern people as much as any entertainment which they are privileged to enjoy.
O. O. HOWARD.

To Mr. THEO CARLTON, Agent for the Band.

ADMISSION ....ONE DOLLAR.

No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

Box Sheet open at 10 o'clock Monday, March 5 h, at Gray's Music Store.

SELECT DANCING ACADEMY,

AT

PROGRESS HALL.

School Nights, Mondays and Thursdays.

Saturday Afternoons from 2 to 4 o'clock, for Children.

The latest styles of Dancing taught, consisting of the Boston Dip, Glide, Saratoga, Newport Movements, &c.

All desiring to attend the School will please leave their names at Gray's Music Store, or at Dancing Hall.
PROF. F. M. DAY.
PROF. J. H. BRENNER

LAW CARDS.

SIDNEY DELL,
Attorney at Law,
Office—Second floor Strowbridge's new building, First street, Portland, Oregon. fe4d1m

T. A. McBRIDE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Monnastes' Brick, First street, Portland. n17d3m

WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER,
Attorneys at Law,
rooms Nos. 7 and 8 in Oilsen's Building, corner First and Ash Streets, Portland.

B. WHITTEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office—Opposite Court House,
Court Street, Dalles City, Oregon.
d19 6m

SYL. C. SIMPSON. JNO. B. WALDO.
SIMPSON & WALDO,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 12 Dekum's Building.

F. A. CHENOWETH,
Attorney-at-Law—Corvallis, Oregon.

LADIES' BAZAR.

For the next Thirty Days I will sell my Stock of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS at Greatly Reduced Prices, to make room for one of the largest and best selected Stock of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS ever exhibited in Portland. Don't fail to call if you are wanting anything in my line, at the Ladies' Bazar, No. 71 First st.
J. S. BRIGHAM.

JACOB STRAHLE & CO.'S

Standard Cal. Billiard Tables,

Delaney's Wire Cushions Attached.

10 DIFFERENT STYLES.

Price from $250 to $1200.

Tables sold on easy terms on good Bankable paper.

See Tables at Sterritt & Pratt's, and at Peter Wilhelm's, Fountain Saloon.

BILLIARD GOODS

At San Francisco prices.

For further information apply to
C. A. BURCHARDT,
mr1d2m Agent for Oregon, etc.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

Ex Ship "Dovenby," from Honolulu.

125 kegs UNION MILLS No. 1.
100 " " " " 1½.
75 " T. HUGHES No. 1.
50 " T. HUGHES No. 1 A.
50 bbls. MOLLASSES.
7800 lbs. RICE. A. 1.
50 bags COFFEE.

For sale in lots to suit, by
GILMAN & IRVIN,
Corner Front and Oak streets, Portland.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THIS COMpany will carry Canned Salmon and Canned Beef from the Columbia River Canneries (below mouth of Willamette) to Astoria at the rate of One Dollar per ton.
J. C. AINSWORTH, President.
March 1, 1877. m1d1m

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Lucky Queen Mining Comp'y.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, PORTLAND, Or.,
March 2, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT A meeting of the Directors of the Lucky Queen Mining Company, held March 1st, an assessment of three cents per share was levied on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office immediately.
m3d3t W. P. BODLEY, Sec'y.

W. W. PIPER,
ARCHITECT,
Office in Monnastes' Building, First street, Between Morrison and Yamhill.

FOR THE PASSOVER!

MATZOS! MATZOS!

THE STATE BAKERY, JOHN WINTTER, PROprietor, having secured the services of Mr. M. FRIEDMAN as superintendent, is prepared to furnish MATZOS of superior quality to the Israelites of Oregon. Orders promptly attended to.

CHAS. LOUIS KUHN,
Cor. Third and A streets, Portland, P. O. Box 135

DEALER IN BILLIARDS AND BILLIARD Goods of all descriptions. Agent for the I. M. Brunswick & Balke Co. Standard Novelty Billiard, Virginius Pool Tables, etc., etc.

ACKERMAN'S DOLLAR STORE.

Having made arrangements with some Eastern Factories, and procured the Agency for some of the latest and most improved styles of Carriages I am now prepared to offer to the Public as well as to the Trade

BABY CARRIAGES

Of all descriptions, at fully one third less than ever before. Among the latest and most improved Styles which I have on hand will be found the

Patent Double Spring Extension Baby Carriage,

which for its durability and beauty has been awarded the FIRST PRIZE at the Centennial Exposition. Also the

ADJUSTABLE BODY DOUBLE SPRING CARRIAGE.

Both of which are heavy Silver Mounted.

I have in addition to the above a full Assortment of REVERSIBLE and all other Styles PERAMBULATORS.

CROQUET SETS.

BIRD AND BREEDING CAGES.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED WARE.

☞ Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A VERY LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

HENRY ACKERMAN,
94 First and 95 Front Street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. LITTLEFIELD,
Physician and Surgeon
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Office—Rooms Nos. and , Strowbridge Building, Corner First and Alder streets.
Residence, corner Seventh and College streets.
Office Hours, 9 to 12 A.M., and 2 to 5 and 6 to 8 P.M.

DR. J. B. PILKINGTON,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
Office Dekum's Block.
Diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT and NOSE (particularly Chronic Nasal Catarrh treated as specialties.
Prescriptions for the proper spectacles for relief of long, short or weak vision.
A fine stock of Artificial Eyes kept.

DR. O. C. CLASS.
Office—Parrish's Building.
Corner of Front and Washington sts.—entrance on Washington.
Office hours—10½ A. M. to P. M. & 6½ to 7½ P. M.

SALOONS.

A COSY PLACE.

T. J. ROBINSON. A. J. CORNWALL.

THESE WELL KNOWN GENTLEMEN HAVE opened a most

Elegantly Furnished & Finished Saloon,

on the north side of Morrison street, between First and Second, where they will be pleased to meet all their old friends. fe1d n

BARBOUR'S THREAD,

Cotton Seine Twine and Rope

SUITABLE FOR SALMON NETS.

PAGE'S OARS,

Anchors, Tar, Pitch, Oakum. Tackle Blocks, Cordage,

And all kinds of

Boat Builders' Materials,

AT LOWEST RATES.

NORTHRUP & THOMPSON,

131 Front st., Portland, Or.

300 Each of 11 and 12 ft. Page's make,

Best Eastern Oars,

FOR SALE LOW.

Shelf and Builders' Hardware,

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

&c., &c., at

JOHN R. FOSTER'S,

67 FRONT STREET, CORNER STARK.

SIMON, SPRINGER & CO.

41 Front Street,

Dealers in

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

German, French and American

WINDOW GLASS

Crystal Sheet, Enameled, Stained and Cut GLASS. All Sizes of

LOOKING GLASS.

Glazing done to order, at San Francisco Prices, and satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE.

Land Department, Oregon Central Railroad Company.

PORTLAND, February 13, 1877.

A FINAL DECISION HAVING BEEN RENdered by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior in the matter of the conflict between the Oregon Central Railroad Co. and the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., involving title to certain Lands in Townships one, two, three, four and five, North of Ranges one, two, three, four five and six west in favor of the Oregon Central Railroad Co.: parties having settled upon or improved any of these lands are hereby notified to appear within sixty days from the date of this notice at the Land Office of the said O. C. R. R. Co. at this city, to prove settlement or improvement. At the expiration of the said sixty days the lands will be opened to purchase to the first applicant.

Persons not being able to come to Portland may make the required proof of settlement or improvement by affidavit before Col. T. R. CORNELIUS, at Cornelius, Washington county, who will forward the same to the undersigned.
P. SCHULZE,
fe26d6tw2m Land Agent, O. C. R. R. Co.

ST. HELEN'S HALL,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

A Boarding and Day School

FOR GIRLS,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

BISHOP MORRIS & the MISSES RODNEY.

The EASTER TERM will begin on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH.

fe19d1m

MATZOS! MATZOS! MATZOS!

To the Israelites of Oregon.

WE HEREWITH GIVE NOTICE THAT WE shall again, at this establishment, be able to furnish you with Matzos for the coming Passover. All orders left with the Oregon Bakery or Isaac Levy will be promptly attended to.
LIEBE & HOENBING.
ISAAC LEVY, Superintendent. fe14d1m

ELOCUTION.

LESSONS IN ELOCUTION GIVEN BY THE undersigned at her residence, Eighth street, east side, between D and E.

Pupils taught in Classes if desired.
MRS. D. F. SMITH,
Portland, Feb. 13, 1877. fe14d1m

WANTS.

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK. A GERMAN GIRL PREFERred. Apply at the southwest corner Fourth and Oak streets.

WANTED.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE to sell, will find it to their interest to address Lock Box 457, P. O., Portland.

WANTED.

A GOOD GARDENER. ENQUIRE OF BOARD of T. R. Ferry.

AGENTS. 12 ELEGANT OIL CHROMOS, size 9x11, by mail post-paid for $1.00. Send address for Illustrated Catalogue, F. MUNSON, Jun'r, 134 Post street, San Francisco.
d12d&wly

TO LET.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, WITH OR without board, with privilege of bath included. Inquire at Park row, Washington street, No. 2. fe27d1m

TO RENT.

FIRST CLASS ROOMS TO RENT BY THE DAY or week, with the accommodation of the Parlors. Cor. Front and Ash sts.

FOR SALE.

FISHING BOAT FOR SALE.

LENGTH, 26 ft.; BEAM, 6ft. 6 in; DEPTH, 28 in. Oak Frames and Spruce Plank. Apply to FRANCIS BERRY, E street, between Park and Eighth. m5d2w

FOR SALE.

4000 BUSHELS OF THE BEST CHARcoal, which I will sell at the lowest market price. The coal will be delivered or sold on the premises. Address or call on F. WOLFF, St. John's, or C. M. ROCK, Franklin Market.
P.S.—WOOD FOR SALE, delivered anywhere along the river fe26d1m

FOR SALE.

ONE TUFTS' ALASKA SODA FOUNTAIN, consisting of White Marble Standard, with 8 heavy Silver plated Syrup Vacuums. One Copper Soda Generator, and two 14-gallon Copper Tanks, with all the tools and appliances necessary. All in good working order, and for sale way below cost. Apply to ALISKY & HEGELE, Confectioners, First street Portland.

FOR SALE.

THE FURNITURE AND BUSINESS OF THE St. Charles Hotel, Albany, Oregon. Reason for selling, poor health. Apply to J. FORRISON, Albany, O.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

IN LEWIS COUNTY, W. T., ONE STORE BUILDing, Lot and Stock of Goods, Hay Shed and Stock in Warehouse, at Chehalis Station, N. P. R. R. County Seat of Lewis county. 320 acres of good Wild bottom land on Cowlitz river, very light growth of timber. 120 acres of Land ¼ m le north of Chehalis Station. For particulars and terms enquire of Messrs. L. GOLDSMITH & CO., Portland, Ogn, or GEO. J. HOGUE, Cowlitz, Lewis Co., W. T.

SAN JUAN COUNTY, W. T.

Farms and Sheep Runs

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AGENT FOR THE Sale or Lease of several valuable FARMS and SHEEP RUNS, situated on San Juan and Orcas Islands. Address
D. WALBASS,
ja18d3m San Juan Island, W. T.

S. L. N. GILMAN. J. & K. IRVIN.

GILMAN & IRVIN,

Auctioneers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

Corner Front and Oak Streets, Portland.

Regular Sales of Real Estate, Furniture and General Merchandise, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 10 o'clock A. M.

A large assortment of Groceries, Furniture and Merchandise on hand at private sale.

Will attend to sales in any part of the city.

Cash advances made upon Consignments.

Will purchase the Furniture of parties declining housekeeping.

E. J. ANTON & CO.

Offer for Sale, ex "Novelty,"

- WORTHINGTON'S STOVED and COMMON SALT.
- CANNEL COAL.
- PORTLAND CEMENT and WHITING.
- SANDWICH ISLAND SUGARS, MOLASSES, RICE and PEANUTS.
- 1 GAP LATHE, 13 in. center and 30 ft. bed.
- WHITE GRANITE EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE and PIPES.
- ZINC, TINNED SAUCEPANS & COVERS, FRYPANS, SHEET IRON and CAST STEEL.
- WHITE LEAD and WHITE ZINC.
- TERRA ALBA, HYPOSULPHITE of SODA, ULTRAMARINE, SODA ASH and CHLORIDE OF LIME.
- INDIA PALE ALE, BLOOD WOLFE'S ALE, PORTER and GUINESS PORTER.
- HENNESSY and MARTELL BRANDIES, case and bulk.
- JULES ROBIN & CO'S BRANDIES, case and bulk.
- GENEVA, in case.
- MARASCHINO, ANISETTE, CURACOA, BENEDICTINE, &c.
- HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
- PORT and SHERRY WINES, in bulk.
- LALAND'S CLARETS, in case.
- SCOTCH WHISKEY, in case.
- CURRANTS, PICKLES, SALAD OIL and CURRIE POWDER.
- HOCKIN & WILSON'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, &c., &c. m1d2w

MARY & JORGENSEN,

No. 20 North Front Street, Portland, Ogn.
Sole Agents for

CHAS. REBSTOCK & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES,

Stonewall Old Fashion Copper Whisky.
Nelson Co., Ky.

Snow Hill Fire Copper Bourbon,
Paris, Ky.

Importers of Foreign Wines & Liquors

Depot of Julius Dresel's

SONOMA VINEYARD.

Eastern and Shoalwater Bay Oysters,

IN EVERY STYLE.

AT

ALISKY & HEGELE'S

Premium Candy Factory,

No. 105 FIRST STREET.

AUCTION AND C

OSCAR KIL

AUCTION AND COMMISSI

Corner First and

Regular Sale Days,
Saturday

WILL PURCHASE AND
Merchandise, Furniture
A general assortment of
sale.

REGULAR

WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock A.

Groceries, Dry Goods,
Pictures, Mirrors,
Watches and Jewelry,
Furniture, Carpets and
dise.

OSCAR KILBOU

INSURA

North British and

Fire Insura

OF LONDON AND

CAPITAL.......
Reserve and Surplus
Jan. 1st, 1876.......

Total.......
Premium Receipts, 18
Losses Paid in Unite
5 years.......

EDWARD HALL,
Ankeny's

OREGON BRA

HOME M

Fire Insurance

Capital,

Assets,

Income, 1875,

Losses Paid since Organizat

HAMILTON

MANAGER,

73 First Street, Portla

Insurance

FIRE AND

Capital, (PAID UP GOLD CO

Assets, exceed

BRANCH OFFICE

First National Bank

W. S. CAL

THE ST

Investment &

COMPA

OF SAN FRA

FIRE AND

Incorporated

Cash assets,

PETER DONAHUE,

CHARLES

This Company has
surance com
the Lowest Paying
according to its own

The undersigned, havin
Agents for the above C
to accept applications
and Marine risks at

A. P.

General Agents for Oregon

E. J. ANTON

IMPORTERS

Commission M

AGENTS FOR L

OFFER FOR SA

TENNENT'S ALE, pints and
McEWANS " "
IND COOPE & CO'S ALE,
Blood, Wolfe & Co's ALE
pints and quarts.
Guinness' STOUT, pints.
RED CASE GIN, (Nyhoeds &
Hennessy, Martell and
BRANDIES, in case and
Scotch and Irish WHISKIES
bulk.
DRY PRIVATE CUVEE C
pints and quarts.
The Finest SHERRIES, in
ported to this market,
prices.
CURRY POWDER and CUR
SAUCES.
SALAD and COD LIVER O
EPSOM SALTS and CITRA
MEL.
SAGO and TAPIOCA.
CORN-BRUISERS, CHAIN
HARROWS.
PIANOS.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
CHLORIDE OF LIME and
WHEAT & OAT SACK
canning and Roping TWI

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
this day sold my interest in
Business, heretofore conducted
Davidson, to G. Davidson.
Portland, Feb. 14, 1877.

PHOTOGRA

The undersigned respectfully
public that we will continue the
tography, heretofore conducted
Davidson, at the same place,
name of Davidson Brothers.

We have engaged the services
Shuster as operator for a short time
ident of pleasing those who
patronage.
Portland, Feb. 14, 1877.

DISSOLUTION OF COPA

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE
isting under the firm name
SIMON & CO., is this day dissolved
sent.

Portland, Feb. 12, 1877.

COPARTNERSHIP

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE
ed a copartnership for the
on a general Sash, Door, Blind and
at 41 Front street, under the firm
Springer & Co.
J. SIMON,
JASON SP

Portland, Feb. 12, 1877.

CALVERT'S

SHEEP

After dip
useful for
Hides,
Pest, and
poses, etc.
San Francisco
the Pacific C

DISSOLUTION OF COPA

THE COPARTNERSHIP HER
ing between A. Ferrera
the firm name of Ferrera &
olved by mutual consent,
from. All outstanding accounts
will be collected by A. Ferrera,
assumed by him.

Portland, Or., March 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. S. SIBSON IS AUT
sign our firm name per
JAMES L
Portland, 25th January, 1877.

The Oregonian

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1877.

CITY.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

This evening there will be a grand rally at the Republican Headquarters (Oro Fino Theater) for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Electoral Commission and congratulation over the peaceable election and inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes. The following speakers have been announced to address the meeting: Hon. R. Williams, Hon. R. Mallory, Hon. H. W. Scott, Hon. J. F. Caples, Hon. M. C. George, O. P. Mason, Esq., G. W. Yocum, Esq.

PASSENGER LIST.—The steamship *George W. Elder*, which sailed from San Francisco for Portland last Saturday at noon, brings the following passengers: Hon. B. Goldsmith, Capt. R. C. Merriman, W. M. Molson, M. Zan, W. Jackson, R. B. Knapp, N. H. Bloomfeld, [illegible] Griswold and wife, E. Williams, Mrs. J. [illegible], Mrs P. B. Johnson and son, J. [illegible], A. Cohen, L. Thanhauser, W. Q. [illegible], H. A. Warsman, K. Osborn, J. A. [illegible], D. Harper, E. Heintz, W. Warren and wife, E. M. Johnson, Jas. Boyd, C. E. Lewis and wife, Mr. Hutchenson, Col. [illegible] Bachelder, E. Howard, W. H. Cone, C. [illegible], J. N. Dolph and family, W. [illegible], A. Hirstel, F. Dayton, Mrs. E. [illegible], P. J. Hiltgen and wife, H. R. [illegible], S. Cohen, D. Binmauer, Dr. R. Willard, [illegible] Mayer, Mrs. Kirkland, J. M. Strowbridge, Dr. C. C. Andrews, Uncle Jake Miller, [illegible] and son, Mrs. Oredil, F. E. Beach, [illegible], D. W. Brown, Wm. Bigham, [illegible] Levy, Dr. R. C. Hill and son, Mrs. A. [illegible] and family, J. W. Kimball and [illegible], H. Mowry and wife, M. Blanc and [illegible], G. Wilson, A. Gibson and wife, A. [illegible], J. C. Kitton, O. M. Humphrey, [illegible], Mrs. Dr. Burr, H. C. Doty, Chas. [illegible] Kohn, P. J. Martin, C. W. Denson, [illegible], J. F. Watson and wife, Mrs. [illegible], Miss E. Brooks, Lt. W. F. Sew[illegible] family, Dr. C. C. Grizer, S. J. Kerr, E. [illegible], A. Brown, M. Nathan, E. A. [illegible], W. S. Brewster, R. E. Coute, E. F. [illegible], Mis. G. A. Mooney, C. E. Mooney, Miss N. [illegible], Gen. Grover, H. B. Peabody, Mrs. [illegible], Miss A. Henderson, Miss L. Henderson, Miss Delorano, Miss Winslow, Miss [illegible] Plank, H. Huntley, J. Henderson, F. [illegible], J. R. Jackson, A. Burk.

[illegible] OF OUR BOYS (?)—Old Dr. Caples continues as hearty and tough as ever. Fewer men can talk longer, and when on the subject of politics, the old gentleman can spout Democracy with an eloquence worthy a better cause. The Doctor takes the recent Democratic defeat gracefully, feels satisfied that Hayes is a good man, and believes he will make a good President. Wm. Caples is an old stand-by—in fact we might almost say one of the aborigines. He planted himself on [Oregon] soil in the "days of '49," and hung out the first "doctor" shingle in Portland village. [In t]rue Webfoot fashion he has reared a large progeny. Only look! Nineteen [children, for]ty-eight grand children and eight [great grand] children! All are living and none [have left] Oregon. Last Saturday the old [gentleman] celebrated his 71st birthday. It [was the occa]sion for a grand gathering of his [relatives], as also of many friends who [came to con]gratulate the old couple. We did [not learn how] many relatives were present, [but children, grand] children, husbands and wives, [fathers] and mothers-in-law were present, [there must] have been about 700 persons. Doc[tor, accept] our congratulations.

[INAUGURATION] DAY.—Many persons, doubt[less, do not] know why the 4th of March was [selected] for the inauguration of the President of the United States. A good reason, [can] be given, and that is, that this [year it] occurred on Sunday. But twice [in our] history has the inauguration fallen [on Sunday]. The first was the second inauguration of Monroe, the fifth President, [March 5,] 1821. The second was when Zachary [Taylor] was made President, March 4, 1849. [His] inauguration did not take place [until the] next day. The third is the in[auguration this] year. This will happen three [times in] each century, or one year after [every 28] years. Except when passing [from one century] to another, there is a slight [variation, as] will be observed in the following [table of] the past and future inaugurations [in the] first two centuries of the Republic:

1821 March 4	1917
1849 March 4	1949
1877 March 4	1973

[WEATHER] REPORT.—From the records of the [Sign]al Station of Observation, Portland, March 4, 1877:

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
[illegible]	30.230	30.200	30.100
[illegible]	30.251	30.166	30.064
[illegible]	35°	52°	46°
[illegible]idity	73	84	68
[illegible]	N.	SE.	S.
[illegible]	Calm.	Calm.	4
[illegible]	Clear.	Cloudy.	Lt. rain.
[illegible]			53°
[illegible]			30°

[ACKNOWLEDGMENT].—The ladies of the East [Portland] Social Club desire to return their [thanks] to their friends in that city for [the] support and assistance afforded [in connection] to the private masquerade [which] went off so successfully last Friday [evening], more particularly to Dr. S. [illegible] Robinson, Mr. Albert Buch[illegible], [illegible] Burdin; also to the ladies who [kindly] contributed refreshments for [illegible].

[A LARGE] SHIPMENT OF PEACH TREES.—[illegible] has just returned from Los Angeles [where he] has established a nursery of 50,000 [trees. He] made one shipment of 20,000 peach [trees] from Delaware, and will have at [his nursery] at Walla Walla this season 500,[000. This] is probably the largest and best [nursery] on this coast.

U. S. [CIRCUIT] COURT.—Judge Deady will announce [a] decision in this court this morning [in the] case of the U. S. vs Eggleston et [al., illegible] the court without the interven[tion illegible].

[illegible] Oscar Kilbourn, will pay pools on [the presidential] election at the Holton House.

BRIEF NOTES.

[illegible] day.

[illegible] dew last night.

[illegible] here to-morrow.

[illegible] court this morning.

[illegible] will convene to-day.

[illegible] from Henry Garling.

[Republ]ican rally this evening.

[illegible] Rutherford B. mistress of the White [House].

[illegible] the ratification meeting at Oro [Fino Theater this] evening.

[illegible] coming on the *Elder*. The P. O. [illegible] relish the outlook.

[A coroner's] jury to inquire into the Davis [tragedy will] meet in Mr. DeLin's office this [morning at 9] o'clock.

[The] horrible details of the Davis tragedy [continue] to be the chief topic of public comment [and] conjecture.

[A fight] on Second street, between Yamhill and Taylor, early Sunday morning. Result, five men locked up in the calaboose.

A private school will be opened in the study [of] St. David's church, in East Portland, this morning, under the management of Miss [illegible].

Mr. Samuel Adair, of Astoria, who was confined to his bed with diphtheria while sojourning temporarily in this city, was able to be out again yesterday.

It is decided that Hayes is President, likewise Barnes has the best lunches.

Masquerade costumes for rent cheap, and all kinds of masks, at Mrs. Charles Tichenor's.

The ladies who wear Dr. Warner's health corset step along as lightly as gazelles and enjoy perfect freedom in every movement. Third street near Morrison.

Afternoon school at Progress Hall for children. All those holding card of invitation to the Soiree will be admitted. Good music.

Robie Whisky, a sure cure for diphtheria, sore throat, colds, and even derelict officeholders. Inquire of Willard & VanSchuyver, 39 Front street, Portland.

A FOUL, SICKENING TRAGEDY.

THOMAS D. DAVIS, A RESPECTED CITIZEN OF PORTLAND BRUTALLY MURDERED IN HIS BED—HIS HEAD HORRIBLY MUTILATED WITH A HATCHET, THEN THE BODY STABBED BY THE ASSASSIN—HIS THROAT CUT—REMAINS BURNED TO ASHES.

One of the most shocking and revolting tragedies known to the history of any community occurred early last Saturday morning about four miles south of this city on what is known as the "Rohr farm." Thomas D. Davis was the victim of this murder most foul. Substantially, the particulars of this sanguinary crime are as follows:

For a year past two men named respectively Douglass Thomas and T. D. Davis have been carrying on a business in this city, and known as the "Asphaltum Paving and Roofing Co." Large quantities of fuel being required in carrying the business on, Thomas and Davis, have been living for three or four weeks past out in a cabin several miles from the city, near the Macadamized road, chopping wood for their own use. Every few days, when the stock of provisions became exhausted, Thomas would come down to the city, procure a fresh supply and return.

Saturday morning about 2:30 o'clock Chief Lappeus was aroused from his slumbers by an officer who came in great haste from the police headquarters, and stated that a man had just arrived there, bringing information of a fearful tragedy which took place a short time before. Lappeus dressed himself quickly and came down to the jail. There he found Thomas, who had just come in from the place where he and Davis had been stopping. The only clothing he had on was a thin night shirt and drawers. He had neither hat nor shoes, his feet being protected only by a pair of stockings. In this condition Thomas had traveled all the way from the cabin through the cold night air and darkness. He presented a most forlorn and wretched spectacle—wet, covered with mud, and in a half distracted state of mind. Thomas gave the following account of

THE TRAGEDY.

Friday evening he and Davis retired to their bed quite early, and soon both were fast asleep. Some time between 12 and 1 o'clock, as near as could be determined, there being no clock in the cabin, there came a loud rap at the door, which awakened both men. Thomas arose, lighted a candle, and demanded to know who the nocturnal visitor was, and his business. An answer came from without, in response to the question, "Let us in, we want something to eat." Supposing the visitors were some belated travelers who had lost their way in the woods, Thomas opened the door. To his surprise, however, two men completely disguised with masks presented themselves. Before a word could be spoken, or the least resistance made to the unseasonable intrusion, the two men strode unceremoniously into the cabin. No sooner had the intruders fairly entered the building than the door was shut. One of the men drew a revolver, cocked the weapon and placed the muzzle in close proximity to Thomas' head. He started as if about to utter some exclamation of surprise or consternation, but the man raised his hand warningly, uttering between his teeth in a loud whisper the words, "Hush, if you make a noise I'll shoot you dead." The other masked individual walked past Thomas and his confederate, who were standing near the door. The cabin was constructed of rude logs, and only about 12 feet long and 10 wide. There was only one door, and that at one corner. At the end opposite the door, about midway, stood a dirt and wood chimney. The bed occupied by Thomas and his partner stood against the wall, on the left hand of the fireplace as you enter.

A small hatchet was lying on the cabin floor in front of the fireplace. This, the man who had advanced toward the bed, picked up. Davis was lying in the bed, and the murderer approaching, asked the question, "Is your name Thomas D. Davis?" Davis replied, "Yes, and you have got the drop on me." Without saying a word the man dealt Davis four or five heavy blows on the head with the murderous implement, literally chopping his skull to pieces. He then drew the lifeless body partially out of the bed and stabbed it several times. Not content with the ghastly and bloody work he had already accomplished, the assassin cut Davis' throat from ear to ear. During this time Thomas was compelled to stand by and witness this horrible piece of fiendish butchery—to see his friend chopped and stabbed before his eyes, without being able to raise a finger in his defense. The other man stood by with a cocked pistol at his head, and to give the alarm, or make the least move, would have been his death signal.

After the murderer had completed his gory work, Thomas was taken a short distance away from the cabin by his guard, who, never for an instant took the pistol away or relaxed his vigilance. The assassin remained inside for sometime. Soon a cloud of smoke issued from the cabin, and shortly after the red flames shot through the roof. The murderer was seen to emerge from the door and approach his confederate. Thomas' guard then told him he could go home, adding the threat, "If you tell any one before morning, I'll kill you." They then separated, the assassins disappearing in the woods. Thomas hastened away from the scene of horror, coming down to the Macadamized road a short distance beyond the Red House. He started with all possible haste for this city, arriving here after two o'clock. He lives a little distance above the first toll gate on the hill above the road, and on the way to the city, Thomas stopped at his house and informed his wife of the terrible affair. He only tarried a few moments, and then came to the Police headquarters and gave the first intelligence of the tragedy.

CHIEF LAPPEUS,

On hearing Thomas' version of the affair, procured a carriage, and taking with him his informant and officers Belcher and Watson, started for the scene post haste. On the way thither, he stopped at Thomas' house long enough for him to put on a suit of clothes, boots and hat. The four men then pushed on toward the scene of the murder. When they reached there, all that remained was the smouldering ruins of the cabin. Some of the larger logs were still blazing. Near one end of the burning heap a dark lump was seen, which, on examination, proved to be the incinerated remains of the murdered man. The ashes and brands were very hot, and some time elapsed before the officers could rake them back and reach the cremated remnants. When they were at last reached, everything was consumed but a small piece of charred flesh, which emitted a very sickening odor. All the bones of the body crumbled to ashes as soon as touched.

From appearances, and the condition of the body, Chief Lappeus is of the opinion that the murderer had piled over the body all the bed clothes and a considerable quantity of wood, which Thomas says was in the cabin. The body was exposed to the fire for several hours, but the cabin, being quite small, could not have afforded sufficient heat to burn the remains to ashes unless some material was heaped over, concentrating the flames in one place for a long time.

SEARCH

Was made in all directions by the officers as soon as daylight appeared. Tracks could be discovered leading in different directions, crossing and recrossing, but none could be followed any distance. Not the slightest clue could be obtained of the perpetrators of this horrible crime or their whereabouts. Mr. Thomas says he could not identify the assassins, they were so completely disguised by masks, which he thinks were made of gunny sacks. So few words were spoken that he could not recognize their voices if he were to hear them again. Indeed the murder was committed so quickly and was so horrifying in all its details, that he was completely bewildered. On being closely questioned by Lappeus, Thomas told a very straight story, which would seem to entirely exculpate him from the suspicion that he had any hand in the affair.

CORONER DELIN

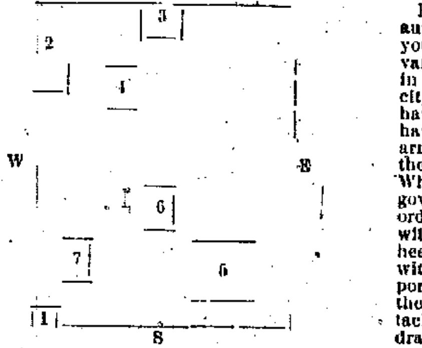
Being notified of the crime Saturday morning, proceeded to the scene, and gathering the ashes and charred fragments of poor Davis, placed them in a box and brought them to the city. He summoned the following persons to hold an inquest: Geo. C. Sears, E. Mendenhall, E. Shuker, H. Cooke, J. Padleford and M. B. Wood. Several witnesses were examined, including Mr. Thomas, Chief Lappeus, Dr. Strong, C. M. Rohr and Mr. Cowen. The inquest was continued until this morning at 9 o'clock.

THOMAS D. DAVIS,

The hapless victim, has resided on this coast for a number of years. He has lived in Portland for three or four years. Those who knew him in life bear cheerful testimony to his peaceable, industrious and honorable character. So far as can be determined, deceased had no enemies, which fact tends to envelop his terrible fate in a cloud of impenetrable mystery. He was about 45 years of age. Several years ago he resided in Canyon City, and prior to coming to Portland was separated from his wife. Every effort will be made by the authorities to track this terrible crime up, and to bring its perpetrators to swift and condign punishment.

DIAGRAM OF SCENE.

Below we present a diagram of the cabin in which the tragedy was enacted:



1.—Door.
2.—Bed.
3.—Fire place.
4—Where remains were found.
5.—Table.
6.—Where Thomas stood.
7.—Where assassin stood who kept guard over Thomas.

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—SHATTUCK, J.

SATURDAY, March 3, 1877.

Ordered that seven more men be summoned as jurors.

James McCarty vs Sorensen & Taylor; judgment on verdict.

State vs Alfred Carr; second indictment; plea of not guilty entered, withdrawn, and plea of guilty entered; sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs, and in default to be imprisoned in the county jail at the rate of two dollars per day.

State vs A. Carr; dismissed on motion of district attorney.

Bank of British Columbia vs W. W. Page, et al; leave granted to make Mrs. Page a party defendant.

W. H. Musgrove vs L. H. Parsons and O. P. Mason; motion for leave for reply to remain on file; argued and submitted.

Reed vs Reed; dismissed.

Zimmerman vs Delschneider; demurrer overruled and given till Thursday to answer.

Simon Demziger, a native of Prussia, admitted to citizenship.

State vs Ah Yun.

James Mathews and Henry Stoddard, attorneys, allowed $15 in each case.

Sam Hood vs U. B. Scott; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $50.

AMUSEMENTS.

JUBILEE SINGERS.—The celebrated Tennessee Jubilee Singers, who are to appear at the New Market Theater next Wednesday evening for a short season, under the management of Mr. Theo. Carlton, are among the passengers on the incoming steamer. This morning at 10 o'clock sharp, the box sheet will be open at Gray's Music Store. Reserve your seats early is the best way, and then you will have no trouble. An Eastern paper in speaking of these people says: "The concert by the Tennessee Jubilee Singers, was greeted with a crowded house, the main floor and gallery being packed by an appreciative audience. The class sang many of its old pieces, but we should never tire of hearing them. Every nation has a kind of music peculiar to itself, and the weird music, born on the plantations of the South, though it may lack the beauty and lightness of the ballads of Spain and Italy, or the classic polish of the German music, yet it has the power to thrill our hearts that no other music has. Who that has heard those songs will ever forget them? The crude simplicity of the words and music, absence of effort by the singers, and the harmony, leaves an impression that is long remembered.

OUGHT REPUBLICANS TO CELEBRATE.

PORTLAND, March 3, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I read with interest and admiration the card of George A. Steel, Esq., the efficient chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and U. S. postal agent, published in this morning's OREGONIAN. I cordially endorse all that was there said, and said so well and was much surprised to see you take issue with Mr. Steel in regard to the propriety of the Republicans of Portland celebrating their victory. Mr. Steel is evidently one of those honest Republicans who sincerely doubt whether Mr. Hayes was really entitled to the office of President. He probably thinks that "bulldozers" on the one side and "returning boards on the other do not constitute a spectacle sufficiently elevated to justify honorable men in celebrating a victory gained by such means. A fairly won triumph, declared immediately after an exciting and closely contested election, may properly be celebrated when the enthusiasm generated by a campaign is at its hight, but to celebrate the successful conclusion of a lawsuit which has been pending for four months ought not to meet the ideas of propriety entertained by generous and successful men. The magnanimity exhibited by Mr. Steel does honor to his nature, and we doubt not it will be thoroughly appreciated by his Democratic opponents—even by those who had hoped to fill the offices had the decision of the Electoral Commission been other than it is. There are those unkind enough to intimate that as Mr. Steel has gained the object for which he so ably marshaled the Republican cohorts last summer—viz, *an office*—he is the more ready to cry, "*Let us have peace!*", and is even about to join the ranks of the Reformers, whose high priest has just been declared President for the next four years; but these carpers, together with those who fail to see what the State central committee can possibly have to do with a celebration by citizens of Portland, I put down as knowing very "little about politics."

INDEPENDENT.

Masquerade suits and trimmings, at J. Harris & Son's.

To be beautiful, graceful, healthful and comfortable, wear Dr. Warner's corset. Third street near Morrison.

Fabre's new restaurant has become one of the institutions of Portland.

Gold fish—a large supply at S. L. Stone's.

For ladies' corsets at low prices go to the Emporium of Fashion.

Worsted reduced to fifteen cents per ounce at Mrs. Charles Tichnor's.

Mrs. B. A. Owens, M.D., Office and residence, east side First street, between Yamhill and Taylor. Special attention given to Women and Children complaints. Also gives Medicated Vapor Baths, combined with Electricity, in treating Rheumatism and Chronic Diseases.

Dr. Halpruner's RHEUMATIC LINIMENT is a sure cure for RHEUMATISM, SORE THROAT, ACHES, PAINS, CHILBLAINS, etc. It can be had at the Doctor's office until he has it ready for the market. The Doctor will send a bottle by express, or a box of his Salve by postoffice. Price, 50 cents each, expressage extra.

NEW DISCOVERY IN GILDING.—Victor Volney's gilt frames last you your lifetime. They are durable, they are beautiful, they are the best. You can wash them with sponge and water. Samples on exhibition. Old frames can be regilt as good as new. Corner Third and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon.

For good kid gauntlets at $1 a pair, go to the Emporium of Fashion.

All depends on Oregon and the lunches served by Barnes at Central Market.

Captains and pilots will note the fact that Peter Wilhelm has fitted up two rooms for their especial use at the Fountain, corner Ash and First streets. Number of English papers on file, including the London *Daily Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*.

The Medical Institute of Dr. W. L. Adams, corner of First and Salmon streets, will be removed to Hood river in a few months. Till then chronic diseases of men and women will be treated in Portland as usual. An accomplished lady assistant to give baths to ladies and assist in their treatment always in the office.

Portland Steam Scouring Mills Scour and re nap Blankets; scour and repick Mattresses; scour Ply and Ingrain Carpets; Brussels Carpets threshed, cleansed and spots removed. Leave orders at Weeks & Morgan's and Powers' Furniture Store.

LOUISIANA.

The Rival Government Appeal for Federal Recognition.

Packard's Telegram.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—The following is Packard's telegram to which the President replied through the War Office to-day:

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.

PRESIDENT GRANT, Washington: Statements are authoritatively made here that you have announced your purpose to withdraw the U. S. forces from the various positions to which they have been assigned in the interests of peace and public order in this city and state so soon as the electoral vote shall have been declared. It is further stated assurances have been given on the part of Nicholls and his armed supporters, who I may state are identically the same organization that under the name of the White League rose in insurrection against the State government in 1874, and were suppressed by your order, that if support of U. S. troops should be withdrawn the government of which I am the head, will disintegrate, and Nicholls be installed without violence or bloodshed. It is currently reported and believed here on the other hand that the White Leaguers are under orders and will attack the State House as soon as the troops are withdrawn from the city, and that it is their purpose by annihilating the officers of the government to leave no Republican State government for your successor to recognize. The validity of my title as governor, having been passed upon by the only tribunal known to the State laws, and being now confirmed by the national electoral tribunal, I deem it my duty to maintain that government by all means at command. I therefore, most respectfully, but earnestly, request to be informed whether any changes are contemplated by you in the orders heretofore given to the general commanding the U. S. troops in this State, in order that I may be able to take such measures as circumstances and my duty as chief executive of the State may seem to require; and I again most respectfully request at your hands a recognition of the State government of Louisiana.

S. B PACKARD.

Pitkin to Packard.

An extra *Republican* publishes the following from Washington to Packard to-day:

Gov. Packard, New Orleans: In company with Senators Howe, Logan and others I have just left three members of the cabinet, all of whom stated that the President's message to you of to day in no manner changes or modifies the effects of *statu quo*. Any aggressive course taken by the Nicholls government will be promptly arrested. Burke and others teased the President to give Nicholls a margin, but who is failed. All we asked was a maintenance of *statu quo* till President Hayes' accession. This we have. Hon. W. H. Hunt accompanies the President-elect thither from Ohio and authorizes me to say to you that Gov Hayes unqualifiedly states that he has given nobody any warrant to indicate what will be his policy toward Louisiana. Do not permit our friends to feel disquietude, because Nicholls' agents here dispatch implied fiction by the yard. A member of the cabinet said to me a few minutes since that President Hayes would impeach his own title were he to refuse Gov. Packard recognition. This is the view not only of leading Democrats, but even Mongomery Blair editorially admitted it.

J. G. R. PITKIN.

Very Ill.

Gov. Nicholls is reported dangerously ill. No one is allowed to see him except his attendants.

Nicholls' Proclamation.

Nicholls has issued a proclamation congratulating the people on their law abiding conduct during the past months of excitement and counseling moderation and the maintenance of public peace; asking them to refrain from violence and leave them to enforce the laws who are charged with the duties of government; to accord to every citizen, without distinction of race, equal rights and protection of law and thus, under the blessing of God, bring about a new era of good feeling, peace and prosperity.

All Quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—City quiet. The military have asked further instructions to make their duty clearer.

On Bail.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—The Packard authorities released the would-be assassin Weldon to-day on bail of $5,000.

Nicholls Advised to Act Cautiously.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It was reported today that differences of opinion had arisen between the General of the army and the Secretary of War upon the ground taken by the General Government in directions to Gen. Augur. Sherman to-day telegraphed Gen. Augur, but repeated applications to the General Government for copy of dispatch were refused, because the communication was rather personal than official. Sherman, however, says he consider it important Augur should remain to prevent breaches of peace. Sherman deprecates any action which might forestall the action of President Hayes. Sherman has suggested that Gen. Augur advise Nicholls to act cautiously under the circumstances.

A Telegram to Nicholls.

Representatives Ellis, Gibson, Levy, and Buck, after an interview with the President this morning, sent the following telegram to Gov. Nicholls:

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1877.

To Gov Nicholls, New Orleans: The President says he sent a dispatch to Packard Thursday notifying him troops could no longer uphold either claimant, and does not belive Packard would attempt any offensive operations. The President sent the dispatch so he might have time to retire his pretentions of his post. The President says instructions have been issued which cancel all orders of the preservation of *statu quo*; that neither you or Packard are longer bound to observe it; that he means the people of Louisiana are as free in their affairs from Federal interference as the people of Connecticut, and that there will be no disposition to interfere with them any more than with the people of New York. The President concurs with us that you immediately issue a proclamation and urge protection, amnesty and peace. Being asked if a posse executing the process of the Nicholls court would be interfered with by the military, the President replied no more than in any other State. Being asked if Nicholls' officers should take possession of the offices in the State without violence would there be military interference, he replied there would be none; that the military would only be used as it has been once in New York, to overcome mobs too formidable for the State authorities. We have submitted the foregoing dispatch of yesterday to the President, who has revised it with his own hand and authorizes us to state that in the present form it is absolutely correct.

(Signed) C. A. BURKE,
R. L. GIBSON,
E. J. ELLIS,
WM. LEVY.

Howe's Louisiana Report.

Senator Howe's Louisiana report is telegraphed. It gives an array of facts and figures which greatly fortify the position from a Republican standpoint, but nothing new and striking enough to excite public interest is brought forward. All the Republican members of the committee signed the report.

The Owyhee *Avalanche* of Feb. 24th, reports that operations at the Golden Chariot mine are progressing favorably. There is every indication that the vein at the 13th level will prove unusually rich. The Belle Peck is looking well. Workmen are sinking the shaft and the yield of rich ore promises to be more abundant than ever. The Empire has brighter prospects and the belief is gaining ground that it embodies a magnificent bonanza. Work will soon be resumed on the Poorman and the outlook is encouraging. Altogether the mining news in Owyhee district is hopeful.

Jack Lloyd, an Idaho express messenger, was recently killed by some unknown person while riding on the stage with the driver between Silver City and Darwin. The assassin fired a heavy load of buckshot into the back of his head. The supposed murderer is a Mexican who had a grudge against another messenger on the route over which Lloyd was traveling, and for whom Lloyd was probably mistaken.

FINNEN'S HAVANA CIGAR STORE,

Opposite Strowbridge's Block, has on hand and for sale a large assortment of fine Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, the best, cheapest and largest assortment in the city. Call, judge for yourself, and be convinced that I give more satisfaction for your money than any other retail store here.

98 FIRST STREET.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Agents, Crane & Brigham, Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

The undersigned in taking leave of Portland returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage that has been bestowed, and would bespeak for his successors a continuance of the same.

Both DRS. BARBER & NICKLIN, are gentlemen in every way competent and worthy of any confidence that may be placed in them, and as such I can conscientiously recommend them to my former friends and patrons.

J. H. HATCH.

GEO. H. CHANCE. J. WELCH.

CHANCE & WELCH,
Dentists,
Office—FIRST STREET,
(Odd Fellows' Temple.)

GENERAL NEWS.

Gold and Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Gold closed at 4¾@⅞; silver bars, $120½; bonds, 12⅞; gold: silver coin 1 discount; governments active and better; stocks active; W. U., 63; Quicksilver, 44½; Pacific, 24½; Mariposa, 6½; W. F., 83; N. Y. C., 9½; Erie, 7¼; Panama, 122; U. P. stock, 70; bonds, 103½; C. P bonds, 106½.

Death of a California Pioneer.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Col. John a Godfrey, of the New York Society of California Pioneers, formerly a resident of San Francisco and consul general at Guaymas, Mexico, died in this city yesterday suddenly. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

Native Grape Brandy.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House has passed the bill granting warehousing and export drawback privilege to producers of native grape brandy. The Senate substitute amendment was concurred in. The bill now waits approval by the President.

Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—The creosote works at Pascagoula, for preserving piles for railroad bridges by filling them with creosote, was burned last night. Loss, $60,000.

Wrecked and all hands Lost.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A schooner was wrecked at Barnegat last night, and all hands lost.

Business Failure.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—By the failure of the bank of Boak & Hunt the results are said to be very disastrous. Liabilities estimated at $300,000.

Holders of winning pool tickets on the general result, see Kilbourn's ad.

Renovation, not Prostration.

Did any enfeebled human being ever become strong under the operation of powerful cathartics or salivants? It is sometimes necessary to regulate the bowels, but that can not be done by active purgation, which exhausts the vital forces and serves no good purpose whatever. The only true way to promote health and vigor, which are essential to regularity of the organic functions, is to invigorate, discipline and purify the system at the same time. The extraordinary efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases of debility or irregularity of the organs of digestion, assimilation, secretion and discharge, is universally admitted. Appetite, good digestion, a regular habit of body, active circulation of the blood, and purity of all the animal fluids are induced by this superb tonic and corrective. It has no equal, moreover, as a preventive of chills and fever, and other types of malarial disease. To emigrants and travelers it is particularly serviceable as a medical safeguard.

There are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost a certain cure. In severe cases, great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

We notice that the Agricultural papers all over the country recommend the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*.—*Exchange.*

Farmers and others in this section have long known and appreciated the advantage of these powders over all others.

A Monument

As big as the grand Pyramid might be built of the teeth that have been ruined by neglect. Shall this thing go on in face of the great fact that SOZODONT is a certain preservative of dental decay?

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM preserves and restores the complexion; removes freckles, tan and sallowness; makes the skin soft, white and delicate. Its application cannot be detected.

LYON'S KATHAIRON makes beautiful, glossy, luxuriant hair; prevents its falling out or turning gray. It has stood the test of 40 years. Is charmingly perfumed, and has no rival.

OMNES PROSINT.

WM. PFUNDER,
APOTHECARY & CHEMIST,
Ankeny's New Market Theater Block Portland, Oregon.
Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines.

CHAS. E. BRAY,
Professor of Music,
Teacher of the Piano, Violin, Guitar and Cornet.
Leave orders at SHERMAN & HYDE'S, or at residence, cor. Fourth and Morrison streets.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

SOL'S RESTAURANT!
The Best on the Pacific Coast.
FIRST STREET, NEAR STARK.
Whatever Delicacies the market affords will be found at this place. Ladies will find it the most convenient place to lunch while out shopping where they will have the most polite attention.

Chateau Versailles.

FROM MONDAY, THE 5TH OF THIS MONTH I am prepared to take Boarders by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY.
Hoping to have successful patronage to induce me to provide the best the market affords, and my best ability to satisfy my customers, I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, your best Caterer,
FRANK FABRE,
Second street, bet. Morrison and Yamhill.
Private Rooms for Families, Ladies and Gentlemen.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Cor. Front and Morrison Sts.
GEORGE COGGAN, ...PROPRIETOR.
I beg leave to inform the public that I have taken charge of the RESTAURANT connected with this popular Hotel and it will hereafter be conducted in connection with the House and by the Proprietor. The DINING ROOM is now located on the ground floor, and is under the supervision of an experienced CATERER, and the tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.
The ST. CHARLES being the only first class fire proof hotel in the city, SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS will be given to guests and rooms furnished single or in suits at prices ranging from $1 to $2.50 per day with board. FREE COACH runs between the Hotel and all trains and boats for accommodation of guests. GEORGE COGGAN.

NORTON HOUSE,
Cor. Oak First Sts., Portland.
This House is a Fire-Proof Brick, Newly Furnished with the best Spring Beds.
RATES OF BOARD:
Board and Lodging, per week...$5 to $6 00
Per day...$1 00
Single Meals...25c Lodging...25c to 50c
Free Coach to and from the House.
P. NORTON, Proprietor.
Formerly of the Portland Hotel.

SPECIAL NOTICE!
OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE RESTAURANT connected with this House will be conducted by the Proprietors.
Nothing will be left undone to make guests feel at home, and by strict attention to business we hope to continue the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on this popular House.
Free Coach to and from the House.
S. D. SMITH & THOMAS SMITH.
Proprietors.

REMOVED
To FIRST STREET, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall,
WILBRON & VAUTIER'S
PIONEER CHOP HOUSE.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.
Private Rooms for Ladies, Gentlemen or Parties. Orders out of the house promptly attended to.

METROPOLIS HOTEL,
Corner First and Main Streets.
THE UNDERSIGNED, FORMERLY OF THE Multnomah House, having repainted and refurnished the above named Hotel, is now ready to accommodate the public in a satisfactory manner at the following rates:
Board and Lodging, per week...$5 50
Board per week...4 50
Board and Lodging, per day...1 00
The Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords.
JOHN SCHADE, Proprietor.

PALACE HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO.
GRADUATED PRICES.
Rooms with Board $3 per Day
Rooms with Board $4 per Day
Rooms without Board $1 per Day
and Upwards.
Warren Leland, - Lessee.
feb02:6m

GEO. A. RAYMOND. WM. F. WILSHIRE, Late with Hall's Safe and Lock Co

MACNEALE & URBAN'S SAFES

With Patent Inside Bolt Work & Hinged Cap—without which no Safe is complete.
Bank Vault Doors, Burglar Proof Safes, for County Treasurers, Locks, &c., &c.

We DO NOT claim to make CHEAP Safes, but we DO claim to make the BEST, and we do claim that even our FIRE-PROOF SAFES cannot be burglarised in five minutes' time—and moreover we do claim our ability to demonstrate these facts conclusively.

We make a SAFE especially adapted to the use of STEAMBOATS without any fire proof filling, thus giving much more inside room. Safe has either COMBINATION or KEY LOCK. The attention of STEAMBOAT MEN is called to this SAFE.

"We have on hand a number of Hall's Safes (new) direct from factory of HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO. that we will sell at a liberal discount from their prices.

OLD SAFES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AND FOR SALE.
AGENTS FOR THE YALE TIME LOCK.
For prices, testimonials, &c., write to
RAYMOND & WILSHIRE,
105 and 107 California street, San Francisco.

BUFFALO SCALE CO., of Buffalo, N. Y.
Platform, Counter, Grain, Stock and Hay Scales.
Have Patent COMBINATION BEAM, the latest and best thing out—dispenses with the use of weights entirely—and has only to be seen to be appreciated.
TUCKER'S MONEY ALARM TILLS.
For prices, circulars, &c., address
RAYMOND & WILSHIRE,
105 and 107 California street, San Francisco.
Or, KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Portland, Oregon.

A. L. FRANCIS,
AGENT FOR
THE WORLD-RENOWNED "WEBER"
and other Pianos and Organs.
Address P. O. Box 335.

1877. 1877.
OREGON CARPET WAREHOUSE.
WALTER BROTHERS,
NEW GOODS
Would invite attention to their Large and Complete Stock of
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper Hangings, Upholstery Goods Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Window Shades, &c.,
WHICH THEY OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
12 and 14 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

SMITH BROS' IRON & BRASS WORKS
[illegible] Front Street, between Harrison and Hall,
In Fireproof Building formerly occupied by the Oregon Iron Works Company.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines, Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Carding Machinery. Iron and Brass Castings, Forging and Pattern Making.
MACHINERY of all kinds made to order on short notice.

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS,
Incorporated September 14, 1865,
CORNER OF NORTH FRONT AND "E" STREET
P. FITTOCK, Secretary.......R. R. THOMPSON, President.......PETER TAYLOR, Vice President.
Iron and Brass Founders, Boiler Makers, General Machinists And Engine Builders,
MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE
High and Low Pressure Marine and Stationary ENGINES and BOILERS; Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Quartz, Mining and Agricultural Machinery.
Agents for the Celebrated MOORE & PARKER WATER WHEEL, cheaper than any Iron Wheel.
REPAIRING OF MACHINERY AND BOILERS promptly attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF PATTERNS North of San Francisco. No charge for the use of them.
Agents for Knowles' Patent Steam Pump, the best in use. Also, Agents for the Ammoniated Preparation for the Prevention and Removal of Boiler Scale. McGreen's Ornamental Iron Fences; a variety of Beautiful Patterns for Cemeteries, etc. House Castings, Etc., Etc.
JAMES LOTAN, Superintendent.

I. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 217 and 219 Water street, New York. L. LOEWENBERG, Portland.
GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG,
32 and 34 Front Street, O. S. N. Co's Block,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, RANGES AND METALS,
Tinmen's & Plumber's Stock. Lead & Iron Pipe
FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS INDIA RUBBER HOSE
House Furnishing Hardware,
BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS,
Water Coolers. Ice Cream Freezers,
And the Excelsior Metallic Refrigerator.

JOHN W. GILBERT,
Salem, Oregon,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Boots and Shoes, Shoe Findings, Harness, SKIRTING, BELTING and LACE LEATHER,
French and America Calf Skins, Upper and Sole Leather, Moroccos, Linings, Etc.
HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR HIDES AND FURS.

WAKELEE'S
BATH for SHEEP.
THE MOST RELIABLE APPLICATION for THE destruction of parasites infecting the fleece, and for the prevention and cure of Foot Rot, Scab, etc., etc.
FOR SALE BY
T. A. DAVIS & CO.
71 Front Street, Portland.
fe.d2m

[illegible]DSON, MAKER OF STENCILS, RUBBER STAMPS, ETC.
45 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Samuel and Henry Seller under the firm name of S. & H. Seller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. Seller retiring therefrom. All outstanding accounts due the late firm will be collected by our successors, Seller & Falk, and all liabilities assumed by the same.
S. & H. SELLER.
We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of SELLER & FALK, for the purpose of continuing the business heretofore carried on by S. & H. Seller. Thanking our numerous customers for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon the late firm we respectfully solicit a continuation of the same.
HENRY SELLER,
SIGMUND FALK.
Harrisburg, Feb. 19, 1877. fe20d2w

DISSOLUTION.
THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED under the firm of Pearson & Strand, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. F. Pearson collects and settles all debts of the late firm.
C. F. PEARSON,
L. STRAND.
Portland, Feb. 26, 1877. mld2w

[illegible] & [illegible],
Commission Merchants,
EXPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
[illegible]
OF ALL KINDS
STAPLE GROCERIES,
FIRE BRICK AND FIRE CLAY,
GRAIN SACKS & TWINE
NO. 27 FRONT ST.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

L. HEXTER. L. MAY.
HEXTER & MAY
Have just opened at
88, 90 and 92 FRONT ST.,
An Entire New and Large Stock of
TINWARE,
Metals, Stoves and Ranges,
TINNERS' STOCK & TOOLS,
Japanned Ware, House Furnish'g Goods
Special Orders Promptly Executed.

E. SEELIG. F. ZIMMERMAN.
K. SEELIG & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS!
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS!
S. W. corner Second and Morrison streets
Sole Agents for P. Vollmer's Old Kentucky Bourbon

[illegible] Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1877.

TERMS OF THE OREGONIAN.

Rates of Subscription (Payable in Advance) Postage Prepaid at this office:

DAILY.		WEEKLY.	
One Year, by mail...	$10 00	One Year, by mail...	$3 00
Per month " ...	1 00	Six Months...	2 00
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Remittances may be made by Draft, Postoffice Order or Registered Letter, at our risk.

Be sure to give Postoffice address in full, including State and County.

Renewals should be made at least two weeks before expiration of subscription.

Address OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO., Portland, Oregon.

ATLANTIC CABLE.

Amalgamated Cables.

LONDON, March 3.—The *Daily News* says amalgamation with the Anglo-American Cable Company cannot be carried out until the Direct U. S. Cable Co. goes into liquidation, and the consent of three quarters of its stock holders is necessary to liquidate.

John Bull on Hayes.

LONDON, March 3.—The *Times* praises the Democratic leaders for their moderation, and thinks their conduct will secure the entire sympathy of the law-abiding American people, who are well able to appreciate moderation and respect for the constitution. Among public men Hayes' election cannot excite genuine enthusiasm, except in those who regard politics as a gambling, tricky game. It may be viewed with moderate satisfaction as an escape from the worse evils of the prolongation of the excitement or conflict of titles; but Hayes has not, unfortunately, the moral weight necessary to ballast a Republican administration situated as this must be. With the best intentions, he will probably be unable to carry into effect many pledges made in his letter to the Cincinnati convention. We trust our anticipations wrong, and that Hayes may show unexpected force of character and conquer the sympathies of the nation.

A Hope for Economy, Justice, Etc.

The *Standard* says: The undisputed succession of the Presidency which has been secured is worth all sacrifices of party interest or public equity. It may have cost a weakness of the new government in Congress, but it affords great hope of decent government, economy and justice in the South.

Comments of the English Press.

The *Daily News* considers the success of the filibustering section of Democrats would have caused a Republican reaction ruinous to the future prospects of the Democrats. It thinks the South will be better off in some respects than it would have been under Tilden, as Southerners will now equally control their own local affairs without having the same temptation to abuse power as they would have had in the case of a complete Democratic success. State governments representing the white population, while they are at the same time bound to keep peace with the blacks by the existence of a Republican Federal Executive, may turn out to offer a better escape from the difficulties of the situation than would the election of a President with a less disputed title. Friends of America, and the reasonable temperate portion of the American public, may thus congratulate Hayes on his election.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says President Hayes must rely for vindication of his political character, not on the blunders of his enemies, but on his own acts. We see little reason for believing he will shake off the authority of the Republican majority in the Senate, which is able to coerce him somewhat by vetoing his appointments, or that his administration will differ in any material points from that of Gen. Grant.

The *Economist* thinks the proceedings of the electoral tribunal and the way in which its decisions have been sustained by American public opinion, looked at broadly, are very significant of the tendencies of political feelings in the United States. The first thing noticeable is the steady, business-like American moderation by which the arrangement between the two opposing parties is at once made, each desirous to stand by the arrangement, whether it works well or ill for the party concerned. The self-control which submits with good grace to arbitration after it has been made and accepted, is the first requisite of all political stability. Whatever may be the immediate result of the decision of the tribunal in relation to Democratic prospects, its ultimate effect is likely to serve well the views and policy of the Democratic party. Whether Tilden or Hayes was elected did not appear to us a question of the highest importance, except in its bearing on discouragement of illegal, disorderly use of power in half civilized States. Practically, the decision of the tribunal makes any judicial investigation in such illegal practices by independent authority, able and willing to see justice done, for the future improbable.

French Affairs.

VERSAILLES, March 3.—Simon, president of the council, speaking before the deputies of the commune upon the government's request for authorization to prosecute Cassagnac, editor of the *Pays*, said Cassagnac would be charged with inciting insurrection and civil war. Simon added that he would everywhere vigorously prosecute the Bonapartists.

Von Arnim Dismissed the Public Service.

LEIPSIC, March 3.—The disciplinary court confirmed the judgment passed upon Von Arnim dismissing him from the public service.

Not Allowed to Defend Himself.

BERLIN, March 3.—Count Von Arnim has been refused the privilege of going to Leipsic to defend himself before the German judiciary tribunal.

Reducing Term of Military Service.

PARIS, March 3.—Thiers has been elected president of the committee on a bill reducing the term of military service to three years.

Notable Death.

CALCUTTA, March 5.—Sir Jung Bahadour is dead.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Desperate State of Affairs.

LONDON, March 3.—All accounts received from Constantinople represent the condition of the Turkish empire as very desperate. Provisions in several Armenian villages near Ismur has assumed proportions of veritable famine. The inhabitants of twelve villages, numbering 15,000, are enduring the greatest privations, and a few have died from starvation. The wasting, dissipation and debaucheries of the unfortunate Sultan, as well as his field of brooding fancies and vague terrors, know no limits and no intermission. His ministers are hardly ever allowed to see him.

Peace Restored.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—The grand vizier has received a telegram from Prince Milan accepting the conditions of peace, and diplomatic relations have been restored. The Montenegrin delegates visited the grand vizier and foreign ministers. Orders have been issued to the Turks to evacuate Servian territory in twelve days.

Greeks Dissatisfied.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—Greek journals are dissatisfied with the non meeting of the deputies. At the election at Constantinople for the Ottoman parliament only one is Greek, while three are Armenian and one a Jew. The *Pharo du Bosphore* advises the Greeks to rise.

To be Presented Next Week.

BERLIN, March 4.—The replies of the powers to the Russian circular will be presented next week. The powers have agreed to acknowledge the meritorious zeal of Russia on behalf of Christians in Turkey. The replies will be carefully worded to make Russia's retreat from her threatening position easy. It is understood the powers will propose the Porte be granted a term for the execution of reforms.

California is indebted to the Rev. Henry Loomis for an addition to her already extensive Pomona in the *Diospyros Kaki* or Japan Persimmon. This is described as a most delicious and valuable fruit, quite different from the wild persimmon of the Allegheny *habitat*. The fruit is of bright yellow or red color, attaining to the size of a pound or pound and a half, and is pronounced as fine flavored as a strawberry or peach. Its season is late in the fall and winter when other fruit is scarce. We have not sampled this new candidate to the public attention, but do not regard its merits to be entirely hypothetical, as the apple, the peach, and many of the best fruits of our orchards were originally brought up from a state as unpalatable as the wild persimmon of Ohio and Virginia.

The *Avalanche* says there are splendid mines in Warren's Camp, Idaho, most of which are lying idle for lack of capital, people and energy to work them.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Ophir 25¼, G & C 12½, Best & Belcher 3¼, Mexican 18½, California 48½, Savage 8½, Con Va 48½, Chollar 68, H & N 5¼, Crown Point 9¼, Jacket 12½, Imperial 2 05, Kentuck 7½, Alpha 20, Belcher 8, Confidence 8, S Nevada 62, Utah 16½, Bullion 18¼, Exchequer 6½, Overman 87½, Justice 13½, Succor 90c, Union Con 8½, Julia 5½, Caledonia 8½, Knickerbocker 50c, Baltimore 1, Challenge 2½, Alta 2, Lady Washington 2 60, Mint 25c, Dayton ¾, New York 60c, Sheridan 6, Andes 1 20, Prospect 35c, Trojan 1 40, Peytona 1¼, G Chariot 4, Leeds 3 85, Harrisburg 50c, Coso Con 20c, New Coso 5¼, Prize 5, Modoc 2 75, Belle 27½, Hussey 30c, Manhattan 7½, Belmont 1¼, Leopard 4 65, Jackson 4, Alps ¼, R & E 5¼, Eu Con 17.

The Death Rate.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—During the week 123 death were registered against 136 for the previous week, and 118 in the corresponding week last year. Of these 3 from smallpox, 31 diphtheria. Sixteen new cases of smallpox were reported this week. Total number of cases reported since outbreak, 1,500; average mortality, including deaths among Chinese, who never report cases, about 25 per cent.

Thieving.

The following rather significant passage occurs in the report of the grand jury, filed today: Charges have been informally made against public officers for being interested in the profits of contracts and supplies furnished to the city and county. We have searched through every avenue of intelligence that seemed open to us, and invariably found the last door closed by apparently willful ignorance equivalent to perjury.

Appealed to the Supreme Court.

An appeal to the Supreme Court has been taken in the case of the Spring Valley Water Company vs. Monroe Ashbury, Auditor of San Francisco, wherein a writ of mandate was ordered to be issued yesterday to compel the payment of the claims of $92,000.

Cessation of the Rain.

SANTA BARBARA, March 3.—No more rain since yesterday; fall, 3-100 of an inch; cloudy to-night on the horizon, but stars shine overhead. Rainfall for the season, 3 12-100 inches.

In Honor of the Russian Emperor.

VALLEJO, March 3.—The Russian fleet and the *Lackawanna*, lying at Mare Island, are gaily dressed with bunting to-day in honor of anniversary of Alexander the Second's ascension to the throne. At noon the *Lackawanna* and the yard battery each fired a salute of 21 guns in acknowledgement of the occasion.

Rain.

SAN DIEGO, March 3.—A fair rain here last night of about half an inch.

The Seattle *Tribune* says: Mr. P. D. Forbes, who was released from custody in Victoria on giving bonds in the sum of $10,000, has gone to California in quest of Thorp and Leathers. From them he hopes to get the notes for the giving of which he was adjudged to be in contempt of court, on the return of which to the legal authorities he and his bondsmen will be released from further holding.

There are hundreds of tons of rich rock awaiting the crusher at the mines in the vicinity of Silver City, Idaho.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, 1877.

Gold in New York, 104.

Legal Tenders in Portland—buying 95; selling 96.

Silver Coin—buying, 93½; selling, 94½.

Coin and Currency Exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium.

Telegraphic transfers on New York 1 per cent premium.

Currency Exchange on San Francisco ½@¾ per cent. premium.

Coin Exchange on San Francisco ½ per ct. premium.

Gold Bars 890 par.

Home Produce Market.

WHEAT—The market is very quiet and average quotations nominal; Willamette Valley, $1 85@1 87; Walla Walla Valley, $1 60@1 65 per cental.

FLOUR—Quotable, best brands, $5 50@$6 00 ℔ bbl; good outside and country brands, $5 25@$5 50; fine and superfine, $4 75@$5 00.

OATS—Choice, 60@67½; feed, 5 @55.

POTATOES—Dull at 35@40c per bushel.

ONIONS—As to quality, $1 50@1 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY—Choice timothy, baled, $15@$16; loose, $14@$15.

LARD—Oregon made, fresh, in tins, 12@13c ℔ lb; in kegs, 10@12c.

DRIED PLUMS—With pits, 4@5c; pitless, 12½@14c ℔ lb.

DRIED APPLES—In sacks 5c, kegs 6c ℔ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, solid, 17½@20c ℔ lb; brine, 22@25c; roll, 30c; fancy dairy, 30@35c; cheese, quotable at 15@16c ℔ lb. Market dull.

BACON—Market well supplied at 12@13c for sides; 12@14c for hams and 8½@10½c for shoulders.

CHICKENS—Market well supplied at $2 50@2 50 per dozen, according to quality.

EGGS—There is a moderate demand at 18c per dozen.

FRESH MEATS—Beef, dressed, 4@5c ℔ lb; on foot, 2@2½c; dressed hogs, 6@6½c ℔ lb; mutton sheep $2@2 50 ℔ head.

BARLEY—Choice brewing, $1 20@1 25; feed, $1 15@1 20 ℔ cwt.

MILL FEED—Bran, $18@20 ℔ ton; shorts, $22 50@25; shorts, middlings, etc., $27 50@30; oil cake meal, $37 50.

HOPS—Quotable at 7@18c.

HIDES AND FURS—We quote best selected hides at 14c ℔ lb; culls, ⅓ off; green, salted, 4@5c; elk, 10@12c ℔ lb; deer, 15@20c ℔ lb for dried, and 50@75c each, green; mink skins, $1 50 each; otter, $1@5 each; beaver, 75@$1 25 ℔ lb.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 3.—Wool been in good demand and prices have ruled in favor of buyers. Fine wools are a shade easier. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania 92,900 pounds medium and X at 41@48c; XX 45@47; XXX and pick lock 48@50. Michigan active; sales of X comprising 118,000 pounds at 38c. New York combing and medium Ohio 37@50c. Combing and delaine unchanged. Philadelphia buyers have taken all that is offering at current prices. Pulled—sales 232,000 pounds super and X at 40@46c. Some choice California is selling as high as 40c. California in fair demand, sales 37,800 pounds spring 23@26; fall 10@27.

Chicago Grain Market.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The weeks markets have been weak and prices have finally made a decided break from the unusually high, and for several weeks, well maintained prices, and though there was a partial rally at the close of the week, the feeling is by no means strong, and good judges look forward to a return to nominal rates which past experience show are the nominal ones. Prices closed as follows: Wheat, 1 22; corn, 40¼; oats, 33½; rye, 62; barley, 50; lard, 9.55.

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Arrived—Ship Grace Darling Departure Bay; schr Anne Gee, Coos Bay; schr Lizzie Madison, Umpqua.

IMMIGRANTS, CAPITALISTS

Wishing to Invest, and those in Search of Business Openings,

MAY SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT AND EXpense by consulting the undersigned, author of the Book of Information and Settlers' Guide, describing minutely all the more important bodies of the Public Lands on the Pacific Slope; facilities for settlement, markets, health, etc., with a Supplement, (just published.) Also, Washington Territory, giving a minute description of its lands and facilities for settlement, land law, climate, resources, etc., (second edition just published. Have cultivated the soil in various parts of California, Oregon and in Washington Territory. The principal part of the past seven years spent in exploring and examining the same, at great expense of time, labor and money. All the principal parts revisited within the past twelve months. This, together with a residence and experience of over thirty years on this coast, has given me a very thorough practical knowledge of the whole country. Special information and advice given, such as: our government lands, best bodies of, where found, quality of soil, what best adapted for, facilities for market, climate health, etc. Our native forest timber, where found in their greatest perfection, adaptation to the mechanical arts, etc. Investments, stock raising, dairying, business openings, etc., together with advantages and disadvantages of any given section. No interests to subserve, other than to give correct and reliable information, and receive a moderate compensation for my labor. Full set of the above publications sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of fifty cents. Where special information or advice is required, fifty cents additional should be sent in registered letter.

Address J. M. HARRISON,
Cartwrights, Oregon.
d23d1aw3&w3m

State Treasurer's Notice.

STATE OF OREGON,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Salem, Feb. 12, 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given that there are funds in the Treasury applicable to the payment of the following warrants, to-wit: Nos. 445, 447, 448, 410, 451, 456, 457, 461, 462, 467, 469, 469, 470, 474, 478, 476, 475, 478, 480, 482, 488, 489, 490, 481, 486, 492, 493, 495, 494, 496, 483, 497, 498, 500, 501, 485, 510, 513, 514, 516, 518, 519, 521, 522, 525, 526, 527, 528, 530, 534, 537, 538, 539, 512, 533, 531, 532 and 554.

Interest on these warrants will cease from this date.

A. H. BROWN,
State Treasurer.
fe12d2w

AGENTS FOR THE OREGONIAN.

Oregon.

Cyrus Smith.........Amity
Thos. Smith.........Auburn
S. E. Young.........Albany
J. M. McCall.........Ashland
I. W. Case.........Astoria
E. C. Holden......... "
Stephen Smith.........Aurora
G. H. Treacy.........Baker City
McGrew & Co.........Bethel
W. R. Kirk.........Brownsville
O. Green.........Brooks
J. W. Hobert.........Buena Vista
G. A. Cone, Sr.........Butteville
S. Handsaker.........Dexter
W. Carl.........Carlton
R. McNutt.........Cornelius
J. T. Gilfry, P. M.........Cresswell
G. W. Riddle.........Canyonville
Knight Bros.........Canby
W. A. Mills.........Clackamas
H. Rust.........Clarksville
E. W. Conyers.........Clatskanie
W. B. Clarke.........Cole's Valley
F. A. Chenoweth.........Corvallis
Thos Graham.........Corvallis
D. G. Overholt.........Canyon City
Lurch Bros.........Cottage Grove
G. C. Litchfield.........Grand Ronde
Cris Taylor.........Dayton
J. D. Lee.........Dallas
Waldron Bros.........Dalles City
J. W. Krewson, P. M.........Drain
M. Riley.........Ellensburg
D. Morse, Jr.........Empire City
T. G. Hendricks.........Eugene
H. A. Breyman.........Fairfield
I. H. Butler.........Gardner
W. Bowlby.........Forest Grove
S. L. Gaines.........Gervais
J. J. Fowler.........Glencoe
J. F. Pierce.........Greenville
W. P. Smith.........Halsey
Riley Cive.........Hillsboro
Smith, Brasfield & Co. Harrisburg
A. B. Gleason.........Hubbard's
S & J. Handsaker.........Goshen
W. L. Hedgkin.........Independence
N. Langell.........Jacksonville
Smith, Brasfield & Co. Junction City
J. W. Roland.........Jefferson
H. Woodcock.........Kerbyville
H. W. Hill.........Lafayette
J. M. Kelty.........Lafayette
S. H. Claughton.........Lebanon
A. Wing.........Lewisville
Abrams & Co.........Lincoln
W. A. Croxton.........Looking Glass
R. P. Quivey.........Linkville
W. Saunders.........Marshfield
H. Newman.........Miller's
W. P. Crow.........Milton
R. H. Todd.........McMinnville
John Spencer,
Ira Moody.........Molalla
L. F. Shipley.........Monroe
F. M. Gabbert.........Myrtle Creek
William Moreland.........Needy
Chas. Pelland.........Newellsville
Post Master.........Oakland
J. M. Bacon.........Oregon City
Lot Livermore.........Pendleton
Davis Bros.........Peoria
J. W. McGrew.........Perrydale
Shipley & Hinkle.........Philomath
M. M. Bates.........Port Orford
D. E. Thomas.........Prineville
H. C. Stanton.........Roseburg
Dean Blanchard.........Rainier
V. Colvig.........Rock Point
J. W. Crawford.........Salem
A. G. Hovey.........Springfield
D. P. Mason.........Scio
W. E. Palmer.........Scottsburg
A. Wheeler.........Shedds
J. B. Morris.........Sheridan
A. L. Saylor, P. M
J. M. Brown.........Silverton
W. W. Ross.........Sparta
S. D. McCauley.........Stayton
Geo. McBride.........St. Helens
J. C. Patterson.........St. Paul
T. J. Beard, P. M.........Tangent
G. W. Miller.........Tillamook
E. McKinney.........Turners
Jas. H. Koontz.........Umatilla
G. Wright & Son.........Union
J. L. Davis.........W. Chehalem
M. B. Hendricks.........Wheatland
Hedges & Son.........Woodburn
A. C. Pettys.........Willow Forks
C. E. Tracy.........Yoncalla

Washington Territory.

Chas. Brady.........Bruceport
H. Miles.........Chehalis
H. Howe.........Cowlitz
G. J. Hogue, P. M.........Claquato
J. C. Davenport.........Colfax
I. N. Day.........Dayton
T. Johnson.........Goldendale
H. C. Comegys.........Kalama
M. P. Callender.........Knappton
J. S. Conner.........La Conner
Miller & Co.........Lewis River
Crosby & Lowe.........Olympia
Stephen Shobert.........Union Ridge, W. T.
Postmaster.........Port Towns'nd
A. Walters.........Tacoma
G. F. Orchard.........New Tacoma
W. F. Taylor.........San Juan
Wm. Pumphrey.........Seattle
E. Harmon.........Steilacoom
L. Meeker.........Pioneer
R. F. Eddings.........Vancouver
J. B. Lewis.........Walla Walla
W. N. Smith.........Waitsburg
Jos. Schanno.........Yakima
J. Crellin & Co.........Oysterville
E. J. Ford.........Ilwaco

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

OREGON.

Baker Co.
Auburn,
*Baker City,
Clarksville,
Express Ranch,
Eldorado,
Humboldt Basin,
Jordan Valley,
Marysville,
Rye Valley,
Stone,
Sumter,
North Powder,
Wingville.

Benton.
Alsea Valley,
Drift Creek,
Collins,
*Corvallis,
King's Valley,
Little Elk,
Monroe,
Newport,
Newton,
Oneatta,
Philomath,
Summit,
Toledo,
Yaquina.

Clackamas.
Canby,
Clackamas,
Damascus,
Eagle Creek,
Glad Tidings,
Highland,
Molalla,
Milwaukie,
Needy,
New Era,
Norton,
*Oregon City,
Oswego,
Ringo Point,
Sandy,
Springwater,
Union Mills,
Viola,
Zion.

Clatsop.
*Astoria,
Clifton,
Fort Clatsop,
Jewel,
Knappa,
Olney,
Skipanon,
Seaside House,
Westport.

Coos.
Central City,
Coaledo,
Coquille,
Coos City,
Dora,
Empire City,
Enchant'd Prairie,
Fairview,
Hermansville,
Iowa Slough,
*Marshfield,
Norway,
Ott,
Randolph,
Sitkum,
Sumner,
Utter City.

Columbia.
Columbia City,
Clatskanie,
Marshland,
Quinn,
Rainier,
Riverside,
St. Helens,
Scappoose.

Curry.
Chetcoe,
Ellensburg,
Port Orford.

Douglas.
Camas Valley,
Cleveland,
Cole's Valley,
Comstock,
N. Canyonville,
Drain,
Elkton,
Galesville,
Gardiner,
Kellogg,
Looking Glass,
Myrtle Creek,
*Oakland,
*Roseburg,
Scottsburg,
Ten Mile,
Umpqua City,
Wilbur,
Yoncalla.

Grant.
Alvord,
*Canyon City,
Camp Watson,
Camp Harney,
Dayville,
Monument,
Prairie City,
Penola.

Jackson.
Applegate,
*Ashland Mills,
Barren,
Brownsborough,
Central Point,
Eagle Point,
Grant's Pass,
*Jacksonville,
Phoenix,
Rock Point,
Sam's Valley,
Willow Springs,
Woodville.

Josephine.
Kirby,
Leland,
Slate Creek,
Waldo,
Murphy.

Lane.
Belknap Springs,
Cottage Grove,
Camp Creek,
Cartwrights,
Chesher,
Crow,
Dexter,
*Eugene City,
Franklin,
Gate Creek,
Goshen,
Irving,
Isabel,
Junction,
Long Tom,
Mohawk,
McKenzie Bridge,
Pleasant Hill,
Siuslaw,
Spencer Creek,
Springfield,
Trent,
Wallerville,
Willamette Forks.

Lake.
Antler,
Bonanza,
Chewaukan,
Dairy,
Drew's Valley,
Goose Lake,
Linkville,
Langell Valley,
Merganser,
Silver Lake,
Sprague River,
Summer,
Tule Lake,
White Hall,
Yainax.

Linn.
*Albany,
Big Prairie,
*Brownsville,
Crawfordsville,
Fox Valley,
Waterloo,
*Harrisburg,
Halsey,
Jordan,
Lebanon,
Miller,
Mount Pleasant,
Peoria,
Pine,
Scio,
Soda Stone,
Shedd's,
Sodaville,
Sweethome,
Tangent.

Marion.
Aurora,
Aumsville,
Butteville,
Butte Creek,
Fairfield,
Gervais,
Howell Prairie,
Hubbard's,
Jefferson,
Marion,
Monitor,
Newellsville,
*Salem,
Silverton,
Stayton,
St. Paul,
Sublimity,
Turner,
Woodburn.

Multnomah.
Albina,
East Portland,
Pleasant Home,
*Portland,
Powell's Valley,
Rooster Rock,
Sauvies Island,
St. Johns,
Willam'te Slough.

Polk.
Bethel,
Buena Vista,
*Dallas,
Eola,
Elk Horn,
Grand Ronde,
Independence,
Lincoln,
Lewisville,
Monmouth,
Perrydale,
Rickreall,
Zena.

Tillamook.
Kilchis,
Nehalem,
Nestockton,
Tillamook.

Umatilla.
Butter Creek,
Hepner,
Lena,
Milton,
Midway,
Pilot Rock,
Pendleton,
*Umatilla,
Weston,
Willow Forks.

Union.
Cove,
Island City,
*La Grande,
Orodell,
Sparta,
Sand Ridge,
Prairie Creek,
Pritchard,
Summerville,
Union,
Wallowa.

Wasco.
Antelope,
Bake Oven,
Camp Polk,
Bridge Creek,
Deschutes,
Fossil,
Hood River,
Olex,
Prineville,
Mitchell,
Mt. Hood,
Pine Creek,
Spring Valley,
Scotts,
Spanish Hollow,
*The Dalles,
Upper Ochoco,
Warm Springs,
Willoughby.

Washington.
Beaverton,
Cedar Mill,
Cornelius,
Dilley,
*Forest Grove,
Gale's Creek,
Gaston,
Glencoe,
Greenville,
Hillsboro,
Middleton,
Mountain Dale,
Sholl's Ferry,
Taylor's Ferry,
Tualatin,
West Union.

Yamhill.
Amity,
Bellevue,
Carlton,
Dayton,
*Lafayette,
*McMinnville,
North Yamhill,
St. Joe,
Sheridan,
West Chehalem,
Wheatland,
Newberg.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Clallam Co.
Neah Bay,
New Dungeness,
Port Angeles.

Clarke.
Battle Ground,
Brush Prairie,
Lewis River,
Hayes,
Mill Plain,
Martin's Bluff,
Pioneer,
Stoughton,
Union Ridge,
*Vancouver,
Washougal.

Chehalis.
Cedarville,
Chehalis Point,
Elma,
Hoquiam,
Montesano,
Oakville,
Satsop,
Sharon.

Columbia.
Dayton,
Pataha Prairie,
Tukanon.

Cowlitz.
Castle Rock,
Freeport,
Kalama,
Cowlitz,
Monticello,
Mt. Coffin,
Oak Point,
Olequa,
Pekin.

Island.
Coupeville,
Coveland,
Utsalady,
Oak Harbor.

Jefferson.
Port Discovery,
Port Ludlow,
*Port Townsend.

King.
Dwamish,
Fall City,
Renton,
*Seattle,
Slaughter,
Snoqualmie,
Squak,
White River.

Kitsap.
Blakely,
Port Gamble,
Port Madison,
Seabeck.

Klickitat.
Block House,
Columbus,
Goldendale,
Klickitat City,
Klickitat Land'g,
White Salmon.

Lewis.
Boisfort,
Chehalis,
Cowlitz,
Claquato,
Little Falls,
Gleneden,
Meadow Brook,
Mossy Rock,
Napavine,
Newaukum,
Newaukum Pr'ie,
Silver Creek,
Skookum Chuck,
Winlock.

Mason.
Arcada,
Oakland,
Skokomish.

Pierce.
Ellis,
Lake View,
Puyallup,
*Steilacoom,
Sumner,
New Tacoma,
*Tacoma.

Pacific.
Bay Centre,
Ilwaco,
Brookfield,
Chinook,
Knappton,
Oysterville,
Riverside,
South Bend,
Woodard's Land'g.

San Juan.
Friday Harbor,
Lopez Island,
San Juan.

Snohomish.
Centerville,
Lowell,
Mukilteo,
Snohomish,
Tulalip.

Skamania.
Cascades,
Collins' Landing.

Stevens.
Fort Colville,
Owensburgh,
Rock Creek,
Spokane Bridge,
Spokane Falls,
Walker's Prairie.

Thurston.
Beaver,
Miami Prairie,
*Olympia,
Tenino,
Tumwater,
Yelm.

Wahkiakum.
Cathlamet,
Eagle Cliff,
Skamokaway,
Waterford.

Walla Walla.
Alpowa,
Burksville,
*Walla Walla,
Wallula,
*Waitsburg.

Whatcom.
Lynden,
Nooksachk,
Sehome,
Fidalgo,
La Conner,
Lehmhi,
Samish,
Semiahmoo,
Skagit,
Trader,
Whatcom.

Whitman.
Penewawa,
Cedar Creek,
Colfax,
Ewartsville,
Hangman Creek,
Leitchville,
Palouse,
Rosalia,
Steptoe.

Yakima.
Attanum,
Ellensburg,
Fort Simcoe,
Konnewock,
Kittitas,
Mok See,
Nanum,
Pleasant Grove,
Selah,
Yakima.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP CO.'S Steamer

GEO. W. ELDER,

FRANCIS CONNOR.........Commander

Will leave the Company's Wharf at Foot of F street for the above port on

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877,
At 6 o'clock A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

FOR PORT TOWNSEND, VICTORIA, NANAIMO, FORT WRANGLE and SITKA.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE STEAMSHIP
"CALIFORNIA,"

CHAS. THORN.........Commander

Will leave the Oregon Steamship Company's Wharf, foot of F street, for the above ports on

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877,
At 4 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at corner F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA TACOMA.

THE FIRST CLASS IRON STEAMSHIP

CITY OF PANAMA,

Passengers for San Francisco via Victoria will leave Portland per Steamer "Welcome," on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1877, AT 6 A. M.

THROUGH FARE, from Portland to San Francisco

Cabin.........$35 00 | Steerage.........$12 00

Tickets for sale at Office Oregon Steam Navigation Company, corner Front and Ash streets, up stairs.

Through Tickets sold to China, Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Panama and New York.

RIVER STEAMERS.

THE WILLAMETTE Transportation and Locks Co's

STEAMERS leave PORTLAND from the Central Wharf, between Washington and Alder streets, as follows:

FOR DAYTON—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

For SALEM, ALBANY, CORVALLIS and Way Landings, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

For Lightering and Towing of Vessels

Between Portland and Astoria apply at the office of the Company, near corner of Front and Washington streets.

FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

THE WILLAMETTE Transportation & Locks Co.'s NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1877, until further notice, the W. T. & L. Co. will carry Freight at

REDUCED RATES.

UP FREIGHT:

PORTLAND TO SALEM.........$1 00 per Ton.
" Points above Salem 1 50 "

For SPECIAL RATES on DOWN FREIGHT apply at the Office of the Company.

FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

Oregon Steam Navigation Co.'

PASSENGER SCHEDULE.

PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND

FOR DALLES—Daily, (except Sunday) at 5 o'clock A. M.

FOR UMATILLA and WALLULA—Monday and Friday at 5 A. M.

FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

FOR KALAMA, TACOMA AND SEATTLE—Daily (except Sunday), at 6 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Daily, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M.

For Cathlamet, Bay View and Skamockaway—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

For Westport, Clifton and Knappa—Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

"CITY OF SALEM"

Will Leave Pacific Wharf for

CORVALLIS

AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS, ON

Wednesdays and Saturdays,

At 6 o'clock A. M.,

C. B. SCOTT & CO.

Z. J. HATCH, Agent.

STEAMER S. T. CHURCH

OWING TO SCARCITY OF FREIGHT AND low rates for carrying the same, the above named Steamer will not run again until further notice. — f24d1t J. W. COCHRAN & CO

Portland & Vancouver Packet.

THE STEAMER VANCOUVER,

JAS. T. GRAY, Master,

WILL LEAVE FOOT OF ALDER STREET daily, Sunday excepted, at 2:30 P. M. Returning, leave Vancouver at 8 A. M. For freight or passage apply on board. Towing done between 10:30 A. M. and 2 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

LIVERY AND HACK STABLES.

OREGON TRANSFER COMPANY

OFFICE AT DRAY & HACK STABLES,

S. W. Corner of Second and Stark Streets,

All business entrusted to us will be executed with care and dispatch.

ORDERS FOR HACKS PROMPLY ATTENDED to, Day or Night.

E. CORBETT'S Livery, Hack & Feed Stables

(FIRE PROOF),

COR. SECOND AND TAYLOR STREETS,

Reasonable Charges for Hire. Particular Attention paid to Boarding Horses.

Orders for Hacks Promptly Attended to DAY OR NIGHT.

State Treasurer's Notice.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SALEM, Feb. 6, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE are funds in the Treasury applicable to the payment of the following warrants, to wit: Nos. 303, 305, 307, 308, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 329, 328, 333, 331, 335, 336, 337, 339, 354, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 367, 369, 375, 387, 390, 393, 401, 405, 411, 416, 415, 424, 425, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 364, 395, 394, 396, 397, 398, 399, 414, 427, 436, 438, 435, 376, 419.

Interest on these warrants will cease from this date.

A. H. BROWN,
State Treasurer.
fe6d3w

K. of P.—EXCELSIOR LODGE No. 1,

MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, AT 7½ o'clock, in Castle Hall, corner of First and Taylor streets. Members of Sister Lodges and sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.

ARTHUR WILSON, C. C.
HY. DOBINSON, K. of R. and S. eW

RAILROADS.

Oregon & California R. R. Co

To Take Effect Sunday, Sept. 17, 1876, at 12 o'clock Noon.

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY),
As follows:

PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Roseburg	[illegible]00 P. M.
Roseburg	5:00 A. M.	Portland	[illegible] P. M.

ALBANY EXPRESS TRAIN.

DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
As follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	3:50 P. M.	Albany	8:25 P. M.
Albany	5:50 A. M.	Portland	11:05 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	6:15 A. M.	Junction	8:00 P. M.
Junction	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8:15 P. M.

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains.

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.

Tickets for Sale to all the principal points in California and the East, at Company's Office,

Cor. F and Front Sts., at Ferry Landing
PORTLAND.

Storage will be charged on freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.

Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock P. M.

J. BRANDT, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

E. P. ROGERS,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

KALAMA TO TACOMA.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Kalama	11:20 A. M.	Tacoma	5:30 P. M
Tacoma	6:30 A. M.	Kalama	12:30 P. M

CONNECTIONS

At Kalama with O. S. N. Co.'s Boats for all points on Columbia River.

At Tenino with stages for Olympia.

At Tacoma with Steamers for Seattle, Olympia and all other points on Puget Sound.

On Saturday and Wednesday at 6 A. M. with steamers for Port Townsend, Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Fraser River.

Connecting Tri-Monthly with Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Steamers from VICTORIA to SAN FRANCISCO.

Through fare from Portland to San Francisco:

Cabin.........$35 00 | Steerage.........$12 00

Through Tickets for sale at the office of the O. S. N. Co., Portland, Or.

J. W. SPRAGUE,
General Superintendent.

H. W. FAIRWEATHER,
General Ticket Agent.

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SCOTLAND.........British Linen Company.
ENGLAND.........National Provincial Bank of England.
LIVERPOOL.........Bank of Liverpool. North & South Wales Bank

This Bank transacts a General Banking business. Deposits received on current account subject to check.

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Exchange sold on London, Liverpool and on the principal towns and cities in Ireland and Scotland from £1 upwards. Also on all places in Canada in sums to suit. Coin and Currency drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on New York and Chicago.

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FREDK. TOWNSEND, Manager.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent United States.

President.........HENRY FAILING,
Cashier.........JAMES STEEL,

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CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ordinance No. 1935.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING CERTAIN APPROpriations out of the Fire Department Fund

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated out of the Fire Department Fund to the several objects hereinafter named, to be expended under the provisions of Ordinance No. [illegible]34, or in such other manner as the Common Council may by Ordinance direct:

For repairs to hydrants, seventy five dollars.

For repairs to cisterns and cistern tops, five hundred dollars.

For the construction of cisterns and connecting cisterns with water mains, sixteen hundred dollars.

For the payment of the construction of cisterns contracted for prior to the 1st day of January, 1877, sixteen hundred dollars.

For repairs to fire apparatus, furnishing supplies and the incidental expenses of the Fire Department, thirteen hundred dollars.

For repairs to engine houses and other buildings used for fire department purposes, seven hundred dollars.

For payment of hose contracted for and delivered during the year 1876, three thousand dollars.

For repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses connected with the fire alarm telegraph, five hundred dollars.

For procuring and putting in additional fire alarm box, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Passed the Common Council Feb. 21, 1877.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Feb 23, 1877.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Mayor.

fe24d5t

Shade Trees.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Auditor and Clerk of the City of Portland, until 12 o'clock M. Wednesday, March 7, 1877, for furnishing and setting out Shade Trees on the Park Blocks lying between Salmon and Hall streets and on the streets adjacent thereto.

Bids must state the price per tree for furnishing and setting out trees of the following kinds: White Elm, Silver-leaved Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, Locust, Linden or Basswood, European Ash, Mountain Ash, Box Elder, Cork Elm, Oregon Maple and Red Maple.

The bidder must state opposite each kind of tree, the number he will be able to furnish; the diameter of stem and the height of tree. No dwarfed or crooked trees will be accepted. Six hundred trees will be needed.

Bidders must also state the price for furnishing the trees, exclusive of setting out.

Each bid must be accompanied with the bond of two freeholders in the sum of two hundred dollars, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to such bidder he will, upon its being so awarded, enter into contract therefor with good and sufficient sureties for its faithful performance.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

NOAL LAMBERT,
S. BLUMAUER,
THOS. STEPHENS.
Committee on Streets and Public Property.

Ordinance No. 193[illegible].

AN ORDINANCE TO CHANGE AND ESTABlish certain grades on C street.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The owners of more than two thirds of the property affected thereby, having petitioned therefor the grade on C street is hereby changed and established as follows:

At its intersection with North Second street at 2[illegible].5 feet above the base of grades.

At its intersection with North Third street at 21.5 feet above the base of grades.

Passed the Common Council Feb. 21, 1877.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Feb. 23, 1877.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Mayor.

fe24d5t

Ordinance No. 1933.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING AN APPROPRIAtion out of the Fire Department Fund for the relief of Engine Co. No. 2.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. It appearing to the Common Council that the "heater" now in use upon the steam fire engine of Engine Co. No. 2 has become so much worn by long and continued use as to render it inefficient, and that a new "heater" of the same pattern but of superior construction should be obtained for the use of said Company. The sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars is hereby appropriated out of the Fire Department Fund to provide for the relief of said Company and to enable them to procure a "heater" of the desired pattern.

Passed the Common Council Feb. 21, 1877.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Feb. 23, 1877.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Mayor.

fe24d5t

Stark Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Common Council of the City of Portland propose to improve Stark street from the west line of Fourth street to the west line of Sixth street by Macadamizing the roadway full width, with the necessary grading therefor, and by repairing sidewalks and crosswalks or laying new ones where necessary.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Feb. 24, 1877. fe24d10t

Clay Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment made by Ordinance No. 1926 for the improvement of Clay street in the manner provided by Ordinance No. 1921, on each of the following described lots of land fronting upon that part of said street lying between the center line of Seventh street and the east line of Eighth street, as well as those liable for a proportionate share of improving the intersections of streets running at right angles therewith is due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer in United States gold and silver coin, and unless paid within fifteen days from the date hereof, the Common Council will order warrants issued for the collection thereof:

Block.	Lot.	Owner.	Amount.
225,	4, 3,	J F DeVore	$39 97
Park 11,		City of Portland	61 23
226,	8,	F N Shurtleff	1 25
226,	1, 2,	Geo J Watts	3 50
			$105 95

By order of the Common Council.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

March 2, 1877. m2d10t

Ordinance No. 1939.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE IMprovement of public grounds and streets adjacent thereto.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The Committee on Streets and Public Property are hereby authorized to advertise for, receive proposals and enter into contract with the lowest bidder or bidders for setting out shade trees on Park Blocks 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, and on the streets adjacent thereto, or on so much thereof as they may deem expedient.

Section 2. Said Committee are hereby authorized to fix the time of completion of said work or any part thereof, and to make such regulations and agreements relating thereto as the public interests may require.

Passed the Common Council Feb. 28, 1877.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved March 1, 1877.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Mayor.

m2d5t

Hall Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COMmon Council of the City of Portland propose to improve Hall street from the center of Front street to the center of Sixth street, by grading to the established grade and by raising and repairing sidewalks and crosswalks, where necessary.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

March 2, 1877. m2d10t

Stark Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Common Council of the City of Portland propose to change and establish the grade of Stark street as follows:

At its intersection with Fifth street from 23.50 feet to 23.75 ft. At its intersection with Sixth street from 24.00 feet to 24.50 feet above the base of grades.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

March 2, 1877. m2d10t

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the head, ringing in the ears, noise
of leaves and rattling of chariots,
the loins, weakness of the limbs,
blunted intellect, loss of
approaching strangers, a
quaintances, disposition to
memory, hectic flushes,
tions about the face,
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sons having claims against the
hibit them with the necessary
months after the first publication
the said administrator at
No. 6 Dekum's Building, in
Multnomah county, State of
Portland this the 28th day of

Administrator of estate of
fe1d4w

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February, A. D. 1877. The
gives notice of his appointment
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District Court of said district
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